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VOL. X. NO. 48.

THE STEEL COMBINE.

GIGANTIC CONCERN SUCH AS THE WORLD HAS NEVER BEFORE SEEN.

Tremendous Capitalization of the New Concern—Figures Now Given for the First Time—Interests Involved Touch on Every Department of Industry.

There is great authority for the report that the Carnegie Corporation is an accomplished fact, although the most important conditions upon which it is expected to be carried out have not yet been stated. It is stated that Carnegie will receive \$1,500,000 for each \$100,000 share of his stock and that minority holders who desire to sell will be bought out at the same rate. From this it may be inferred that Carnegie is getting with his whole stock, amounting to \$88,375,000, and will receive therefor the sum of \$129,562,500 in cash or acceptable securities. He will, moreover, preserve his bonds, which are equal in amount to his stock, so that the wealth as represented by the cash and bonds involved in this operation, for a total of \$218,937,500, leaving aside all his other possessions, which no doubt represent also quite a number of millions.

The distribution of the stock of the Carnegie Company at the time this company was organized last spring, was given as follows:

Andrew Carnegie	\$86,375,000
Henry Phipps	17,225,000
Henry C. Frick	15,184,000
Charles M. Schwab	18,925,000
Francis T. L. Loray	7,625,000
William M. S. C.	2,825,000
Lawrence C. Hughes	2,053,000
Thomas M. Morgan	884,000
D. M. C. Morgan	884,000
James G. Morgan	884,000
Andrew M. Morgan	884,000
John Walker	705,000
And 23 others whose holdings, varying from \$74,000 to \$12,000, make a total of	5,311,000

Total \$109,600,000
The \$109,600,000 of bonds of the company were owned by the above parties, respectively, in the same amounts as the stock.

The immediate object of Pierpont Morgan in buying out Carnegie was to consolidate in fact—though not in name for the present—the two great trusts whose list was given yesterday. In our news column, taken together, these two great concerns have a capital of \$234,585,400 in preferred stock and \$477,474,300 in common stock, making in the aggregate a capital stock of \$712,000,000. Up to this must be added the capital represented by bonds already issued, as follows:

Carnegie Co.	\$100,000,000
Pa. Steel Co.	25,000,000
Am. Steel & Wire Co.	2,500,000
National Steel Co.	2,511,000

Total \$129,562,500
But the ultimate purpose of the great trust is evident to consolidate the whole steel industry of the United States, and with this end in view he is said to be engaged in negotiations with a number of other companies, which, if they remained in their present state of isolation, would soon find themselves unable to resist the competitive pressure of his combination. In the following table we give the names of those companies with their respective amounts of preferred and common stock:

Preferred	Common
Pa. Steel Co.	\$ 5,000,000
Colo. Fuel Co.	2,000,000
La. & S. Co.	25,000,000
Beth Steel Co.	15,000,000
Can. Steel Co.	10,000,000
Thos. & L. Co.	20,000,000
Crucible Co.	25,000,000
Rep. L. & S. Co.	20,000,000
Am. L. & S. Co.	17,000,000
Am. L. & S. Co.	20,000,000
U. S. C. I. P.	15,000,000
Th. C. L. & R. Co.	20,000,000
Glass S. & L.	10,000,000
Emp. L. & S. Co.	2,500,000

Total \$111,000,000 \$256,500,000
It must be noted, furthermore, that the bonds issued by the above companies amount to \$295,750,000.

THE TOTAL COMBINE CONTEMPORATED BY MR. MORGAN ALREADY FOOTS AT, THEREFORE, A GRAND TOTAL IN STOCK AND BONDS, OF \$1,208,750,000.
It may now be of interest to cast a look upon the following table, which shows the present capacity of production of the various concerns which Mr. Morgan expects to amalgamate:

Morgan Companies	Tons
Carnegie Co.	3,000,000
Federal Steel Co.	1,200,000
National Tube Co.	1,000,000
Am. Bridge Co.	800,000
Am. Steel and Wire Co.	1,500,000
Pressed Steel Car Co.	425,000
Natl. Steel Co.	1,700,000
Am. S. & W. Co.	100,000
Am. Tin Plate Co.	450,000
Am. Sheet Steel Co.	450,000
Total Morgan Companies	12,575,000
Miscellaneous Companies	
Penn. Steel Co.	850,000
Col. Fuel & Iron Co.	300,000
Lackawanna L. & S. Co.	600,000
Bethlehem Steel Co.	500,000
Cambria Steel Co.	750,000
Coke & Lanthier's	600,000
Rep. Iron & Steel	1,250,000
Crucible Steel Co.	250,000
Am. Car & Ferry	1,000,000
U. S. Cast Iron Pipe	250,000
Tecon. Cast Iron & R. R.	850,000
Shaw-Schmidt & R.	450,000
Empire L. & S. Co.	275,000
Am. Iron & Steel	150,000
Total miscellaneous	8,975,000
Grand Total 24 companies	21,000,000

WEEKLY PEOPLE.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY FEBRUARY 23, 1901.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

MEANING OF REFORM.

SCHEME TO LEAD DISSATISFIED LABOR INTO BLIND ALLEYS.

The Reformer and His Reforms a Necessary Adjunct to Capitalism—Object is to Keep Labor in Ignorance of Its True Interests—A Case in Point.

At Linnea Hall, 310 Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn last Sunday afternoon, the Scandinavian Socialist Club held a well-attended meeting.

The meeting was for agitation purposes and the speaker was Arthur Keop, who spoke on "Reform and Labor Policies."

The audience paid close attention to the speaker and gave him an ovation at the end.

The speaker started out by stating that the reformer and his reforms were a necessary adjunct to the capitalist system. Under this system the workingman is a slave. It is only slaves that are bought and sold. Merchandise is something that can be bought and sold. No free man can be bought or sold.

The capitalist class only keeps its supremacy by keeping the workers ignorant. That is the first duty of the capitalist class. Once the working class become intelligent they will know what it is that keeps them in slavery, and knowing that will abolish the capitalist system by voting for themselves. This the capitalist class fears. So, whenever there are signs of unrest among the workers, evidence shown of a desire to hunt out the cause of misery, poverty and vice, the capitalist class needs the reformer for the purpose of heading off real effort and leading it into blind alleys.

The reformer is one who is eternally telling us what we already know, eternally telling us we haven't enough fresh air, enough parks, enough freedom from vice, and never telling us we haven't enough freedom from the cause of vice—capitalism. Tammany is, in their estimation, the only thing to be killed, it and it alone, is the cause of all crime; it, and it alone, encourages vice, poverty, crime; it, and it alone, gets wealthy of the shame of women's misery of children, and the poverty of men.

Yet take the benevolent reformer, Bishop Potter, what is true of Tammany is true of him. His salary is paid out of the money wrung from prostitutes in the shape of rent paid to Trinity Church. His salary is paid out of the money robbed from children and men by J. Pierpont Morgan, the chief support of St. George's Church. Vice, crime and poverty support Potter, they are the breath of his nostrils, he exudes vice, crime and poverty at every pore—he is THE reformer.

All reformers are either visionaries or hypocrites—mostly hypocrites. Too long have we of the working class been the sport and prey of the visionary. Let us bring down on the head of Capitalism, the Arm and Hammer of the Socialist Labor Party, and thus abolish slavery with its reformers, vice, crime and poverty.

IMPRISED IN A BURNING MINE.

CANAL DOVER, Ohio, Feb. 17.—News reached here yesterday of the terrible experience of forty miners, who were imprisoned for four hours last evening in a burning mine at Lindentree, nine miles north of here. The fire was started by the explosion of a barrel of gasoline, which set fire to the timbers in the mouth of the mine. The miners were in terror when they found egress from the mine cut off and the mine filling with smoke. The miners were set about extinguishing the flames, however, and for four hours the forty men carried water in their tin buckets and threw it on the flames. In the meantime a rescuing party had been organized in the village and fought the flames from the outside. None of the imprisoned miners were injured, but all showed the effects of the terrible ordeal.

THE NEW STEEL COMPANY.

Arrangements for the organization of the steel company which will combine the leading steel-making concerns of the United States are now so far advanced that the incorporation papers are being drawn up. The capitalization of the company will be \$800,000,000, although the exact amount could not be positively learned yesterday. It is likely that the company will be called the United States Steel Company.

The companies that are to go into the combination with the amount of their capital stock outstanding so far as known, are the following:

Carnegie Steel Company	\$100,000,000
Federal Steel Company	30,745,000
Am. Steel and Wire Co.	30,000,000
National Tube Company	80,000,000
American Bridge Company	70,000,000
National Steel Company	50,000,000
Am. Sheet Steel Company	49,000,000
Am. Tin Plate Company	46,325,000
Am. Steel Hoop Company	33,000,000
Total	\$687,070,000

CAPITAL TAKES ALL THE RISK!

The great majority of artificial eyes are used by workmen, especially by those in iron foundries, where many eyes are put out by sparks. It is seldom that a woman has a glass eye.

"SOCIALISM IN OUR TIME."

Kangaroos Helpless at Home, Look for a Cuban Plantation to Buck Sugar Trust.

SPRINGFIELD, Feb. 19.—Western Massachusetts Social Democrats, including National Secretary William Butcher, have formed a stock company to buy 3000 acres of land in Cuba for a sugar plantation. The capital stock is to be \$50,000, which is nearly all pledged, \$10,000 being subscribed at a meeting in Cooley's hotel last night.

DAILY PEOPLE FESTIVAL.

Report of the Entertainment Committee.

A regular meeting of the Entertainment Committee of Section New York, Socialist Labor Party, was held on Tuesday evening last at 24 New Reade street, Comrade Mahland presiding.

Further arrangements were being made by the committee for the Entertainment and Ball on Sunday afternoon and evening, March 17, at Grand Central Palace, for the benefit of the DAILY PEOPLE. On account of the elaborateness with which the programme is being brought out, it was impossible for the various sub-committees to give a full and detailed report of their doings.

Suffice to say that this festival will surpass all former festivals given under the auspices of the Socialist Labor Party. Mr. T. Zaveloff, violinist, a member of the Danrosch Orchestra, who was mainly instrumental in securing the New York Symphony Orchestra for our next entertainment, is aiding the committee greatly in arranging the musical programme. Those who know Mr. Zaveloff will readily realize the value of the musical programme at our next entertainment; same will be published in the DAILY PEOPLE in the next few days.

The vaudeville part of our entertainment will also be better than ever before, the sub-committees are busily engaged in securing the best talent obtainable for the occasion. Last but not least the bazaar and fair to take place after the concert and vaudeville performance, promises to be richer than ever, and the donations that are already pouring in, costlier than anything formerly seen at a workmen's gathering. All donations will be in the very near future be acknowledged in the columns of the DAILY PEOPLE. Members of the S. L. P. and the S. T. & L. A. are again reminded that a beautiful emblem banner will be given by the Women's Auxiliary to the district of the S. L. P. or the local of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance selling the highest number of tickets. The organizations who have captured the prize on former occasions will be barred from this contest.

It is to be hoped that the various districts and sympathizing organizations of the Socialist Labor Party will now go into this contest for all it is worth, for besides having the distinction of winning a banner emblematic of the class-conscious workmen throughout the world, they will have the satisfaction of knowing that they have done all that could be done to promote and insure the material well-being of the daily mouthpiece of the S. L. P. that so valiantly is fighting the battles of the downtrodden workmen in the English speaking world. Comrades and friends should also bear in mind the gathering of "ads" at one dollar per one inch, single column for the special edition of March 17. Over 100,000 copies of the "uncompromising foe of labor's oppressors" will be spread in a systematic manner among the workmen of Greater New York, which is surely certain to be beneficial to the advertisers. Besides that extraordinary large issue of the DAILY PEOPLE will appear brighter and larger than ever. Sixteen pages of reading matter, every word of which will mean a dagger in the heart of the labor fakir. Sixteen pages, every word of which will be a torch lighting the way toward the emancipation of our class from wage-slavery. To work! ye grave diggers of the capitalist system. Sell all the tickets you can, gather advertisements for the special edition of the DAILY PEOPLE, and send in your donations for the bazaar and fair of the Women's Auxiliary.

A. ORANGE.

Secretary Entertainment Committee.

DEATH OF THE HISTORIAN OF THE PARIS COMMUNE.

Prosper Olivier Lissagarry, the historian of the Paris Commune, died in Paris on the 23rd of January, 1901.

The telegraphic bureau that go into spasms over the death of every insignificant statesman, did not deem Lissagarry's death of sufficient importance to announce it to the world, so we are only informed of it through the European papers, which have just arrived. Lissagarry was born in 1838. As a journalist and author, his pen was always at the service of those who strove for freedom and were an oppressed people. His energetic and aggressive light against the Empire, in his early days, resulted in various fines and imprisonments. During the siege of Paris by German troops, he advocated, in fiery eloquence, the Commune. He escaped the Commune, however, by fleeing to England; from whence he returned through the amnesty of 1880. He also, later, earned the bitter hatred of the Powers that be, but he remained true to his communistic convictions to the end. Lissagarry's fame will live in the memory of those who love and fight for the working class.

"WORSE THAN SLAVERY."

SUCH ARE THE CONDITIONS EXISTING IN ANDERSON, SOUTH CAROLINA.

Ignorant Negroes, and Even Women and Children Are Imprisoned on a Labor Contract—Horrible Disclosures the Outcome of a Murder Trial.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Feb. 16.—A trial in a murder case in Anderson has developed a sensation that has startled the State. Judge Bennett has called an extra session of the court to meet on March 7, at which the Grand Jury has been ordered to report. In charging the Grand Jury the judge said:

"I wish to bring to your attention the stockade scandal to which I called your attention on Monday. At that time it was only a matter of rumor. Since then the case of the State against Newell, charged with murder, has been tried, and during the progress of the trial it was developed from the testimony that the deceased, Will Hull, had been killed while in Newell's stockade. To the astonishment of the court it was shown that he was not there as a convict, but that there under a so-called contract to labor on the farm. It seems that he was charged by Newell with violation of a labor contract, that Newell swore out a warrant for his arrest before Magistrate James J. Gilmer; that the magistrate issued the warrant, placed it in the hands of Newell as a deputy, and that Newell thus deputized and accompanied by a sheriff's constable, Dillingham, went to the home of Will Hull and arrested him. It appears that they did not take him to jail and so far as the testimony shows, that was the end of the process of the law.

"Instead of being taken to the jail, as he ought to have been under the warrant of arrest, by some strange procedure he was taken to Newell's stockade, where it seems that Newell had some eighteen convicts at work on his farm. So, gentlemen, here was a poor negro taken from his wife and children under a pretext of arrest. The machinery of the law was used to seize him, take him from his home and put him in a convict's stockade and work him like a convict without process of the law. He was under no sentence of the court. He had not been tried. The testimony showed that he was guarded like a convict, made to labor like a convict and treated in all respects like a convict. And, indeed, the manner of his death would seem to indicate that it was in an effort to leave this convict camp that he was shot, as a felon might be shot in endeavoring to escape the sentence of the law.

"This is a serious matter and I charge you it is your duty to make a thorough investigation of this case. You will bring before you the magistrate that issued the warrant and the constables that executed it. You have the power to send for persons and papers and you will only be doing your duty in making a thorough investigation and reporting upon this treatment of Will Hull.

"I hold in my hand a printed form of contract entitled, 'State of South Carolina, county of Anderson; contract and agreement for labor on farm.' Listen to some of the terms of this contract:

"I agree at all times to be subject to the orders and commands of said landlord or his agents. He shall have a right to use such force as he or his agents may deem necessary to require me to remain on his farm and perform good and satisfactory services."

"It is currently reported that the lash is freely applied under this provision of the contract.

"Listen again: 'He shall have the right to lock me up for safe keeping.' 'Here the poor laborer gives the landlord the power to imprison him.

"Again: 'He shall have the right to work me under the rules and regulations of his farm.' 'Again: 'And if I should leave his farm or run away he shall have the right to offer and pay a reward of not exceeding \$25 for my capture and return, together with the expense of same, which amount so advanced, together with any indebtedness I may owe at the expiration of above time, I agree to work under all the rules and regulations of his contract at same wages as above.' 'If this were a statute providing for the capture and return of runaway slaves or escaped felons it would not be difficult to understand. But this is one of the terms and conditions in a so-called contract and agreement to labor on farms in Anderson county. By such terms and conditions it is manifest that poor ignorant negroes are subjected to a state that is worse than slavery. I doubt if there ever was such a contract framed or devised or conceived before in any civilized or Christian community.

"No court would attempt to enforce it. It is contra bonos mores, against the public good and utterly null and void. No free man in this commonwealth can be permitted, even if he desired to do so, to barter away his liberty and make himself a mere chattel. And that is what this contract attempts to do, for the last stipulation in it reads:

"The said landlord shall have the right to transfer his interest in this contract to any other party and I agree to continue work for said assignee, same as for the original party of the first part."

"So, you see this stipulation attempts to provide for the sale and transfer of the poor laborer. The practical result of this so-called contract carried into effect is to reduce the laborer to a position worse than slavery and to subject him to treatment worthy only of Siberian prisons. It is currently reported that not only are men confined in stockades in this country under such contracts, but that EVEN WOMEN AND LITTLE BABES ARE ALSO IMPRISONED THERE. I call it imprisonment, gentlemen, and without a doubt it is imprisonment. And whenever a landlord holds in confinement laborers by such a contract as this he is guilty of the offence of false imprisonment and should be summarily and severely punished. It would be interesting to know if any such contracts are on record in the clerk's office. You should ascertain from the clerk if such papers are on record in this county.

"As white men living in a State where so large a portion of our population is composed of negroes it is our duty, as representing the law-abiding element of our population, to see that justice is done to that inferior race. There is no doubt that the negro race is inferior to ours in intelligence, in civilization, in moral character. There is no doubt that we have deprived them practically of political power, and it is best for them that it is so, but we are all more bound to treat them kindly, fairly and justly. They are, in fact, our wards, and we as their guardians must see to it that they are not made the victims of deceit and fraud, imposition and oppression.

"You will, therefore, spare no pains to make a thorough investigation of the stockade scandal. You will bring this shameful practice to the light of day. Such disgraceful conduct cannot stand daylight, but like those fungus growths that flourish only in darkened corners, it will perish when exposed to the light of day."

It is understood that the wealthiest men in Anderson county and at least one legislator are implicated.

MAUD GONNE SPEAKS

TO A SMALL AUDIENCE IN THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Major McBride Also Speaks and Accuses Forebore Rebellion—Miss Gonne's Speech a Middle Class Sputter, Filled With Bombastic Phrases.

At the Academy of Music last Sunday night an audience, which half filled the house, gathered to listen to Major John McBride, late of the Irish Brigade in the Transvaal, and Miss Maud Gonne speak.

The meeting did not begin until twenty minutes to nine and the chairman, Daniel F. Colohan, took up over fifteen minutes with "remarks."

The chairman was a good speaker and early struck the note of the evening, forcible resistance to English power and a total severance of Ireland as a nation from England.

Major McBride's forte seems to be anything but modesty, as he dilated upon his half-brother's escapes from death during the war in the Transvaal. His speech was a tiresome recitation of details and was saved only by his peroration, which breathed defiance to England. He also struck the note of force and sneered at parliamentarianism. In fact, the whole meeting seemed to be an attempt to revivify the Fenian Brotherhood. Ireland could only be freed by resorting to actual physical conflict with her hereditary foe.

Seated on the stage were several Irish skippers of the working class Irish, but the "main guys," such as Recorder Goff, City Attorney Whalen and the other leading lights were noticeable by their absence.

Miss Gonne began by stating that the hour of Ireland's destiny had arrived, and that she had come here again to arouse the spirit of love for Ireland and the Irish at home, who were living in misery and sorrow, weighed down by the oppression of England, in the Irish hero, who lived comfortably and happily in this free land.

Then she paid her respects to the parliamentarians, who had said: "Give us your votes; elect us to parliament and we will free you." A century of parliamentarianism had shown that it was a humbug and a sham. Since the accession of Victoria Ireland had lost over a third of her population and the taxes had been raised \$3 per head.

All the talking of England's power had led insensibly to the Irish accepting it as a settled fact that England's power was too strong to be overcome and Ireland was settling down to an acceptance of slavery.

As an instance of what parliamentarianism had done, or had not done, Miss Gonne said that while Ireland was a cattle raising country, the English soldiers, located there as a garrison, were fed on beef imported from England.

Miss Gonne confounded forcible rebellion with revolution and said that the Irish could only free themselves by revolutionary action, meaning armed rebellion.

She drew a harrowing picture of conditions existing in Ireland, and then went on to state what she advocated as a remedy or remedies for the removal of those conditions.

When she struck that point she went to pieces and showed how little she knew, or what a clever fakir she is. She said the first great necessity was to check emigration; the second was to spread a knowledge of the Irish language among the people; the third thing to do was to boycott English goods. This last Miss Gonne admitted was difficult, but could perhaps be done.

The rest of her speech was mere middle class drivel, interspersed with appeals to Irish patriotism, and a call to arms.

Not once did she make any distinction between the working class of Ireland and the shop-keeping class of plutocratic class of Irish who shout "Ireland for the Irish," meaning that they want to have free scope to skin the Irish worker in Ireland, as the Irish capitalist in this country skins the Irish worker. In fact, in all her remarks she showed that she understood as much about the Irish workingman as does the Irish factory owner and contractor in this country. That much and no more. Her cry for a united Ireland is the cry of the wolf to be left alone with its prey. God save Ireland from its Joans of Arc, should be the cry of the Irish proletariat, if she is a specimen of them.

A peculiar example of Miss Gonne's thrift and business acumen was the selling of her photographs by men at the doors of the theatre.

N. J. Central Wages.

Brakemen in the employ of the New Jersey Central Railroad Company stated yesterday that the efforts to formulate a wage scale satisfactory to both the company and the employees had been suspended because of failure to agree.

The brakemen have sent for Grand Master P. H. Morrissey of Peoria, Ill., who is to come to Jersey City and try to adjust the difficulties.

PRODDING CHINA.

Emperor Given Eight Days in Which to Issue Edicts.

PARIS, Feb. 19.—A Havas Agency dispatch from Peking says Li Hung Chang and Prince Ching have informed the legations that the court agrees to inflict the punishments demanded.

PEKIN, Feb. 19.—The foreign envoys have given the Chinese authorities eight days in which to issue satisfactory edicts. In the meantime, the military continue preparations for the expedition, the intention being to send out six columns of troops, two columns leaving Peking, Tientsin and Pao-Ting-Fu, respectively.

Count von Waldersee believes that eight days' rations will be ample for the columns to take with them, as the lines of communication will be open and fresh supplies will be obtainable.

It is reported that if the present negotiations prove unsuccessful the warships of some of the powers will seize Chefoo, Canton and other places, as soon as the winter is over.

All the troops are being put through a severe course of drill, especially the Germans, from daylight until dark.

SHANGHAI, Feb. 19.—A dispatch from Peking says Count von Waldersee's expedition to Sian-Fu will total 15,000 men—British, German, French and Italian. It is understood that if the expedition starts it will act as a guard of honor to the Emperor on his way back to Peking.

It is rumored that the allies will simultaneously operate in the Yang-tse Kiang Valley.

LIGHT INTO DARKNESS.

MAX-FORKER REDEEMS "VOLKZEITUNG" DUPE.

Desire All Kangaroo Social Democratic Intimidation, a Meeting of the S. L. P. Is Held in Hoboken Which Results in a Complete Smash-up of the "Volkzeitung" Scab Crew—S. L. P. and S. T. & L. A. Come Out With Flying Colors.

HOBOKEN, N. J., Feb. 17.—A remarkable meeting was held this afternoon at the Labor Lyceum, the trusting place of the Kangaroos, or "Volkzeitung" followers. The meeting was held under the auspices of the Socialist Labor Party, with Max Forker as the speaker, and was conducted in German.

Just as soon as the Kangaroo organization learned that the hall had been hired by the S. L. P., and, worst of all, that Max Forker was to speak to the Germans, measures were set on foot to prevent the meeting from taking place. A series of attempts were made to intimidate the hall keeper. Failing in this, the "Volkzeitung" agents sought to keep the audience away by the sedulous circulation of rumors that there "would be trouble" if the S. T. & L. A. was mentioned, or the "Volkzeitung" attacked. They failed in this too. Over 100 German workmen, exclusive of the "Volkzeitung" agents turned up, filling the hall fully; and no trouble occurred, except for the Kangaroos, who got a moral thrashing such as they will not soon forget.

Forker spoke with the virility and straightforwardness that is characteristic of the S. L. P. speaker. He started by saying that the S. L. P. needed MEN, MILITANTS, not half fellows well met to merely sing and play cards. He outlined the development of capitalism on the one hand, the downward slide of the pure and simple Trade Union on the other. He exemplified the development of pure and simpleton together with its scamp crew of Labor Fakir leaders, giving series of illustrations, and he reached the climax on this line of argument, by citing the traitorous, corrupt and scabby conduct of the "Volkzeitung" during the late cigarmakers strike which the Fakirs were keeping up to fester their nests. He read the document, known to our readers, which was recently issued by the "borers from within" giving away in detail the whole swindle and published by the "Volkzeitung," and he compared that conduct with the conduct adopted upon the subject by the DAILY PEOPLE. At the time it was important to strike the note of warning, so as to save the rank and file of the strikers from the sufferings they underwent, and save the rank and file of the union and other workmen from being bludgeoned by the "Volkzeitung," and its Kangaroo "borers from within," all of whom were well informed of what was going on, not only kept silence, but whooped it up for the Organized Scabbery that led the strike, and only now, when it was a question of promoting a "borer from within" to a job in the Union, did they and their "Volkzeitung" come out with the truth. The DAILY PEOPLE, on the contrary, backed by the S. L. P. and the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance speakers, exposed the scabby swindle from the start, and stood by the workmen.

Soon after Forker had started, ripples of applause broke out sporadically from the audience. The applause continued increasing in frequency and loudness. When the passage was reached of the contrast between the "Volkzeitung" and the DAILY PEOPLE the applause was terrific. The audience, consisting mainly of workmen who derived their whole information from the "Volkzeitung," was deeply stirred. Forker had substantiated every point with printed documents.

He proceeded to prove that the hostility of the Labor Fakirs for the S. L. P. antedated the founding of the Alliance, and he proceeded to show how the "Volkzeitung" recognized what mischievous effect in the Labor Movement. He did this by a large number of citations that he read upon the heads of the "Volkzeitung" and all the "borers from within." He took the fact that the "Volkzeitung" had been betraying the Working Class. I have no time to translate, or even cite all the passages read from the "Volkzeitung" of a few years ago and contrasted with its present utterances. A few will give an idea.

Forker read the following passage from an article by the late Dr. Donat, editorial editor of the "Volkzeitung," published in the Party's German organ on July 31, 1898:

"The organizations which have long been in existence, have for their only aim the combating of wrongs that occur in their own narrow circle, and care for nothing else. The system under which they vegetate does no longer fit present conditions. Hence there are folks, to whom the general welfare does not lie as close to their hearts as the desire to make themselves safe and to influence their organizations. SUCH PEOPLE CONSIDER IT THEIR DUTY TO KEEP UP THE SOCIAL SYSTEM WHICH ENABLES THEM TO RE-ORGANIZE. ALL PROGRESSIVE ELEMENTS, THAT ARISE IN SUCH ORGANIZATIONS, ARE FOUGHT IN ALL WAYS; THEY ARE SOUGHT TO BE MADE HATEFUL BY LIES AND CALUMNIES AND THEIR ENDEAVORS IN BE-

HALE OF THEIR CLASS, ARE HAMPERED.

"That under such circumstances no powerful organization can arise is easily understood. The result is that those who have a clear understanding of the modern labor movement take the initiative to establish organizations abreast of the times."

Some Kangaroos here began to slip out of the hall. Dr. Donat, known to all the Germans, was left to have been photographed the present calumnies and corrupt attitude of the "Volkzeitung" to perfection.

Forker went on quoting articles from the columns of the "Volkzeitung" itself. He quoted the following editorial of the "Volkzeitung" of December 22, 1895:

"What hope do the pure and simple trade unionists hold out, with their pure and simple unionism, to the workingman? Only the continuation, for an indefinite period, of the system of wage slavery. But relief cannot be brought to this system by exclusive trade union action. The effects of the system itself, render that ever more hopeless."

"With so comfortless a programme neither can the masses of the workingmen, who, for years have been sunk in apathy, be shaken up, nor can those individuals who are still in the ranks of the labor movement be protected against a like demoralization."

He then quoted the following signed article on the C. L. U. by Julius Grunzig, who now is a barker for that same body, the article having appeared in the "Socialist" of July 5, 1890:

"The old Central Labor Union, lamed by the boodling tendencies of some of its members, by the reactionary backwardness of others, and, in general by the mutually conflicting and heterogeneous elements, held together by a clumsy order of business, has done NOTHING for the workmen. Indeed, it could do nothing. It was played on the wholly unwholesome theory that men, who, in all other fields stand hostile toward each other, can be driven together upon a purely trade union field. The common economic interests are certainly of powerful influence, but they are incapable of overcoming such opposition. Hence, the stagnation to which the actionless Central Labor Union is condemned."

The next article is that Forker read out of the "Volkzeitung" was the speech made by Fred Long, now a "borer from within," at the S. L. P. contention. It was as follows:

"It seems that the pure and simple want to make us believe that what old style trades unionism has done is something wonderful. What, however, is the actual fact as to the result of ten years of hard labor? Barely eight per cent. of the wage workers of the land are organized, and no organization is able to control its own trade, we were told all along, we are told yet: 'Wait, wait, wait,' and after we have waited year in and year out, we see every year the spokesmen of pure and simpleton, diving into the swamp of capitalist boodle politics. While they recommend to us to be patient and to wait, they seek to render harmless, those who stand in their way in their organization. They brag about their success and their power, and the power of their organization, at a time when an ever larger per centage of the membership of their organizations starve, and vainly wear out the soles of their shoes, in search of work. If they mean it honestly by their organizations, why do they not inquire into the results of the development of machinery? They condemn the red banner of our Party, but they accept the Anarchists as allies in their struggle with the Socialists. The speaker closed with a powerful appeal to the comrades to accept the resolution endorsing the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance."

The last portion of Forker's speech was taken up with a demonstration of the fact that the Labor Fakirs hate the Socialists, have always hated them, and were bound to hate them because the Fakirs are, as Dr. Donat described them, intent upon keeping up the present system of capitalism, as the only one capable of keeping them secure as leaders on their dirty little dunghills. Forker clinched this point by reading from the "Volkzeitung" of as far back as March 21, 1896, a report of an interview between a reporter for that paper and Adolph Strasser, a leading Fakir of the International Cigarmakers. The passage read was this:

"Strasser is, of course, a pure and simpler out and out, an outspoken enemy of the Socialists, whom he, like all others of his kind, charges with destroying the unions. How intense his hatred against Socialists is, appears from the rawness of the expressions, with which he gives vent to his feelings. 'He said, among other things: 'If ever I have to choose between a Socialist and a dog, I shall always prefer the dog.'"

After Mr. Strasser had scolded a good deal about the Socialists, the reporter assured him that neither he nor his friends would check the triumphant march of Socialism in this country.

"Oh," said he, "we shall see about that. We will brand you as traitors."

"But you have already done that," the reporter observed, "and yet our numbers increase daily."

"We shall then brand you still more," By this time there were but two "Volkzeitung" agents left in the hall. The two seemed unable to rise from their seats. They and their paper and their bogus party stood convicted out of their own mouths. Forker received an ovation.

The German workmen who had come stuffed full of "Volkzeitung" and Kangaroo calumnies had felt a breath of fresh air. In vain did the chairman, Comrade Zimmermann, ask the opponents present to deny the truth of what they had heard. They sat nailed.

It was long after the meeting that Forker could get away. A large crowd surrounded him. They thanked him for having enlightened them. They took the address of the General Secretary of the S. T. & L. A., to communicate with him for organizing Alliances, and they were unanimous in their condemnation of the "Volkzeitung." One of those present went even so far as to say to the chairman: "What a donkey I have been all this time. Henceforth no more 'Volkzeitung' for me. Henceforth I'll take the DAILY PEOPLE."

THE DULUTH ELECTION.

FIRST FIGHT OF THE NEW CENTURY SHOWS BIG GAINS.

The City a Seething Mass of Political Corruption—Efforts Made Against the Socialists—Attempts to Bribe the Candidates—Increase in Vote.

Inspired by the glorious movement of the proletariat, and animated by a desire to make the DAILY PEOPLE truly the champion of labor and the enemy of its foes, thus "the only English daily fit for decent workmen to read," and with a hope that other comrades, who are soon to unfurl the banner of political revolt, may perhaps, profit by our experiences, the Press Committee of Section Duluth desires to carry its message to the comrades throughout the country. At the hustings, February 5, 1901, the Socialist Labor Party, with vigorous arm, brought down the hammer of destruction upon the head of Capitalism. Although we failed to elect our standard bearers, the blows we struck still resound, more determined than ever; wiser, because more experienced; withal better groomed for the Social Revolution, we shall still carry on the work. As has been reported in these columns, the vote was as follows:

McCormack, Rep. and Dem., 3,586

L. E. Dworschak, S. L. P., 1,997

The vote for Alderman totals 359 in 6 wards, with two, chiefly workmen wards omitted where no candidates ran. From these figures it will be seen that the revolutionary forces in this city have gained both in vote and popularity, compared with 1900, when for mayor we polled 215 votes, with a registration close to 9,000, while this year the registration fell to 6,500, of which only 4,771 voted, that being the highest number of votes cast for any candidate. While, in the election of a President, the lines are naturally tightly drawn by the workmen who foolishly imagine there are "paramount issues," the S. L. P. vote will always be smaller, but firmer, than in an off election, nevertheless the Aldermanic vote this year can safely be approached as nearer our actual strength, because in each ward, exclusive of the Fifth, the fight raged hotly. Interesting, as well as peculiar, was the election. For obvious reasons, the two parties this year threw all antagonisms aside, and long before their conventions, agreed to establish a precedent in Duluth—they pooled their interests by gracefully dividing the offices. This facilitated matters greatly for the officeholders, shutting out to a great extent, the hungry horde of dirty, contemptible wretches, who for a paltry dollar, or a promise of political pie, will betray themselves and their class.

These ward heelers are invariably of the stupid, ignorant type of men, who, being class-conscious, live like those whom Swedenborg found in the underworld, "living yet dead" to the class struggle, that for them rages in vain, for they see not.

The Democratic party has in one Voss, the present city treasurer, a partial exception, a man who has held his position twelve years. He drew votes from the Republicans, and for this reason is a show the party's disintegration, and permanent fixture. He did not wish to whine about a "non-partisan," "good business administration." The Republican party, likewise having a similar incumbent, the city Comptroller, gave as result, one party endorses the other; thus showing that both old parties represent one and the same principle—capitalism. Neither has anything to sacrifice, when it comes to preventing the working class from seizing possession of the public powers.

The position they take proves the conclusions of the immortal Marx, who said: "THE EMANCIPATION OF THE WORKING CLASS MUST BE THE WORK OF THE WORKING CLASS ITSELF. HE WHO WOULD BE FREE MUST HIMSELF STRIKE THE BLOW." While by this mutual arrangement the parties of wage slavery, secured the return to office of their servants, they nevertheless helped the S. L. P. To throw a wet blanket upon its vote, they tried to keep down and discourage those in its ranks who are foremost in the fight; and to cover up and hide their own duplicity, oneness, and baseness, immediately after holding conventions of NATIONAL PARTIES, Republican and Democratic, the edict was sent forth "that city elections had nothing to do with National politics. What was needed was a good clean, business administration, regardless of politics."

To this end, a circular headed "AN EXPERIMENT," bearing no signature was mailed to every registered voter, advising the selection of the "best man." But, significantly enough, it bore but the mutual ticket and never a word about the Socialist Labor Party, which proposes to smash this "non-partisan" humbug by seizing the public powers in the interest of labor alone. With firm manliness, the fighting S. L. P. stuck close to the class struggle throughout the campaign. Never, for one moment, allowing itself to be drawn into the vortex of capitalist politics, but pointing out that POLITICAL PARTIES ARE BUT THE REFLECTION OF ECONOMIC INTEREST IN SOCIETY; showing the class-struggle, i. e., the contest raging between the capitalist possessing class, living on what it plundered from the working class, and the working dispossessed class, that lives but from day to day, selling its labor power for the price of an existence; and that class rule manifested itself not here and there but wherever capitalism exists; therefore THAT CLASS INTEREST DICTATED POLITICS, NOT "GOOD GOVERNMENT." THE NATION IN THE BATTLEFIELD NOW AND IN THE FUTURE. Politics begin

and end with the national citadel of capitalism, and the S. L. P. preached the doctrine of national revolt, while treating the municipality as a skirmish ground and outpost of capitalism that must be captured, as a preparatory drilling ground for the revolutionary army of emancipation of labor, never for a moment losing sight of the Social Revolution.

The election is not without its lessons. The S. L. P. is often confronted with the freak, who wants to bring into the movement "men of popularity," "elements of strength," "men of large influence," etc. Let such come into our movement with such vainglorious ideas and they shall soon hear "The Raven" quote of them as "nevermore, nevermore." The Socialist Labor Party puts principle before personal popularity. This was exemplified in the nomination of comrade L. Dworschak for Comptroller by the S. L. P. Had it been popularity and its kindred qualities, that were alone necessary to elect, the S. L. P. candidate would have won out, but the working class refused to elect a man nominated by the S. L. P., popularity, wide acquaintance or not, BECAUSE PRINCIPLE WAS INSISTED UPON.

In a normal election with three candidates the S. L. P. would have this time polled 400 votes, therefore all above that figure is concluded to have been drawn from the old parties, which is significant, as well as encouraging, since it forebodes the nearby break in the ranks of the old-time parties. Clearly does it outline the driving together of these twines, while the revolutionary spirit will be absorbed by the S. L. P., like planets that quickly attract kindred elements, that whirl through space until, purified of foreign matter, they rush toward the centers of gravitation, building and strengthening them. It shows plainly men are breaking loose from the hallucination "that capitalists we must have," hence capitalist parties, AND AT ONCE DEMONSTRATES THE POWER Wielded BY THE S. L. P. IN THE LAND EVEN WHILE IT IS APPARENTLY SMALL. THE S. L. P. WITH ITS RIGID DISCIPLINE AND UNCOMROMISING TACTICS, IS PLOUGHING THE FIELD CORRECTLY. THE FORCE OF SOCIALISM IS GATHERING MOMENTUM. THE FRUIT WILL SOON RIPEN.

The vote, although large, would please us more had it been 400, since at the next election this weak-kneed element will again be lulled by false "issues."

Nevertheless, the capitalist politicians are becoming alarmed by the growth of revolutionary sentiment, so much so, that the "Herald" in commenting upon the "experiment" non-partisan effort, could not refrain from exclaiming, "it is estimated that 750 votes received by Dworschak were drawn from the old parties."

Socialism is becoming a household word in Duluth, and when we review the activity of Section Duluth, we are reminded of comrade Kuhn's closing lines when sending our charter: "You will soon be a power in your city."

To show the sterling quality of men the S. L. P. breeds and in due justification of our comrades, it is well to note a few of such trying moments. In the Fifth Ward comrade Morin was approached by Democratic politicians, "friends of the workmen," of course, they having no candidate in the field, who promised him the Democratic vote, provided, if elected, he would vote in favor of certain contractors who propose a raid on the city treasury, and further shady promises. They were told the S. L. P. is not in the grafting business, like the S. D. P., and would promise nothing but strict allegiance to the S. L. P. One Aski, who fished for the Democratic nomination for comptroller, approached Dworschak, also with promises to "swing his following to him" in consideration of a job if elected. He was also sadder but wiser when he departed, evidently muttering: "This d-d S. L. P. it seems it knows what it wants and how to get it; neither can it be run by one man for personal interest; neither can you monkey with its buzz-saw without having your fingers clipped."

"How stupid these S. L. P. men are! Why don't they wallow in graft like the Kangaroo-Debits, also Chase, Carey, Brown, Khans, etc."

In the Sixth Ward we had fine prospect of landing comrade Kriz for Alderman. It was "to be or not to be." Early in the campaign he was approached by a committee from the Democratic party and asked "if there were not some possible way of managing it, so that he would withdraw," with many a sly and knowing look, which plainly said: "how much is your price?"

But they struck a stone wall.

Later on he was again tackled. Everything pointed to his election, but capitalist corruption was too much. Among the Catholics he was called an A. P. A., among the Swedish templars he was called a habitual drunkard, etc. Needless to say, it was folly false. Money was spent in this Ward by the hundreds of dollars. To prevent a Socialist victory, an avowed traitor to the Republican party was nominated by that party, which assured a Democratic victory. In spite of the combination they were alarmed. On election day one Hayden, a saloonkeeper, whose license had been revoked, placed \$200 in Kriz's hand saying: "if elected you must see that I get an order license, promise me that, and de dough is yours! Say de word! Quick!"

He was spurred with scorn by our trusty comrade Kriz, who instilled him out of the door. P. D. Q. How's that for a stalwart? His brain, not "his heart," cleared of its bourgeois rubbish thoughts by the clear cut logic of S. L. P. working class politics, a fighter of true blue, he would not accept the money. It meant betraying himself, family, comrades, and the international proletariat; to be spat and hissed at the rest of his days. Money, the filthy lucre, the poison used by capitalism to buy its lackies, labor fakirs, and well-to-do, which degrades and bestializes humanity, had no power over class-conscious workmen, stalwarts of the S. L. P., because they know the party watches its members, holding itself responsible for its action. To tolerate corruption is to be a corrupt party.

The "boss," "intolerant," "bigoted," "too strict" opposition that sprang from

"WORKING TOGETHER."

CAPITAL AND LABOR TO LIE DOWN SIDE BY SIDE IN PEACE.

The Plan Meets With a Slight Obstacle. Capital Will Not "Lie Down," So the Fakirs Make Labor Do It—A Scheme That Did Not Work.

The labor skates who make up the organized scabbery of the labor movement have long ago been pilloried as Judases in character, and ignoramuses in their mental make up. Herewith we present from some of these gentlemen's own documents the most convincing proof of the above statement.

In the closing months of 1900 some of the gentry of organized scabbery in the building trades decided to start an organization called "The Work Together Club." In the preamble of this remarkable club the founders declare that the object of the club is:

"To bring together employers and employed in one organization on a basis of mutual interests."

That the lion and the lamb can be brought together seems perfectly feasible after this; that the sandbagger and his victim, the robber and the robbed can meet on a "basis of mutual interests" is self-evident if we are to believe these guileless young gentlemen who presided over the birth of "The Work Together Club."

As our eyes wander over the preamble we come to that portion that tells us what the method of the organization is supposed to be. Here are the fatal words:

"To bring together employee and employer to secure such an interchange of views and unity of interests as may avert strikes and further the well being of all concerned."

The above is really touching its glorious simplicity. The men who wrote that ought to have a curfew law passed for their benighted; to allow such innocents loose in a wicked city like New York is shameful to say the least.

There are some more beauty spots in this preamble but the above excerpts will give a key to the whole document. Having perpetrated this beautiful preamble and misled it by the thousand at the heads of hungry building trades employees who would so materially benefit their conditions if they had a "unity of interests" with their employers, the "Work Together Club" proceeded to "work" everything in sight by inviting the employers to a meeting that was to be held on December 7, 1900. To the employers they said: (we quote from their card of invitation)

"You are cordially invited to a meeting of the above association on Friday, December 7, 1900."

We don't know what occurred at this meeting. Let us hope a record of it was kept for the benefit of generations as yet unborn. History was indeed written that night; that is, if the hall rent was paid and any employers showed up, but as we said before we don't know but we hope for the worst.

It is this document that inspires our fears:

Greeting—I have been instructed to notify you and all Locals within a radius of 25 miles of New York City, at the regular meeting held on this date, that this District Council has decided to resist by all honorable means THE PROPOSED REDUCTION IN WAGES AND INCREASE IN THE HOURS OF LABOR BY THE EMPLOYERS OF THIS CITY, and you are requested to notify all members of the craft, in your locality, to keep away, and we hope to receive your moral support and, if necessary requires it, your financial support.

The employers have not officially notified the union, but at a meeting of those employers, held recently, THEY DECIDED TO MAKE A DISTURBANCE IN THE FIELD OF LABOR BY CUTTING THE WAGES AND INCREASING THE HOURS OF LABOR FOR THE COMING SEASON, when those engaged in the building trade were looking hopefully forward for a revival of business in the building industry (which it will be well to state, has been very dull for the past season). There have been no demands made by the carpenters since September 1899, and now that these employers who style themselves the Master Carpenters, have allowed the report to be printed in the daily papers without any contradiction from them, that their edict would go into effect on February 1, 1901, and as several large shops are now on strike against the reduction of wages and increase in the hours of labor, WE HAVE NO REASON TO LOSE ANY TIME IN PREPARING FOR THE CONFLICT, WHICH IF PERSISTED IN BY THESE SELF-TERMED MASTERS, IS LIABLE TO DISRUPT THE WHOLE BUILDING INDUSTRY, WITH WHOM WE ARE

"men" who wished to use the party for their criminal purposes, but found themselves dumped into the S. D. P. ashbarrel, typifies the S. L. P. of that firmness that always wins the day!

"Carry the news to Mary."

In conclusion, Section Duluth sends greetings to the comrades in the fight for the emancipation of labor; let us hope that soon we may stand up like men, freed from our clanking chains of wage slavery, and enjoying the glorious civilization of the Socialist Republic, with an eye and brain cleared by enjoyment of equality and liberty, which we fought for, when in that fight of the good fights our hearts thrilled impatiently, and our souls thrilled as we battled to SPEED THE REVOLUTION!

PRESS COMMITTEE, Section Duluth, S. L. P. Duluth, Minn., Feb. 8, 1901.

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CLOSELY AFFILIATED IN CENTRAL BODIES.

The journeyman carpenters wages in this city for men on buildings are \$4.00 per day for 8 hours for 5 days in the week, 12 day on Saturdays, \$22 per week, or 24 cents per hour.

THE EMPLOYERS WANT TO CUT TO 44 CENTS PER HOUR AND TO WORK ON EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

In the cabinet shops and mills the minimum wages are \$17 per week for 40 hours. Several shops are trying to increase the hours from 40 to 53-55 and in some cases to 55 hours per week and reducing the wages.

WE INTEND TO MAKE A STUBBORN RESISTANCE AND HOPE TO RECEIVE YOUR HEARTY SUPPORT.

Fraternally yours, LEWIS W. DAVIDSON, Sec. Sec.

NEW YORK, Jan. 17, 1901.

Local Union No. 32, U. B. C. J. A.

Alas! how the pangs of great misdeeds and great men come to naught. Ignore the ink well dry on the invitation cards the work-together gentlemen are working separate sides of the street. The "unity of interests" turns out to be a reduction in wages and an increase of hours for the workers.

The lion had refused to lie down with the lamb and the ignorant, corrupt and basely cowardly labor fakirs and their bloated fannies spewed into by the exploiters who loathed them for being the curstest cattle that they were.

Mr. Lewis W. Davidson whose name is signed to the last document is the individual who sent the wonderful preamble to all the unions of the U. B. C. J. A. in this vicinity.

Let us suggest to these labor fakirs that they bring together the slaughtered miners, of Pennsylvania, Illinois, and Idaho; the murdered iron and steel workers of the iron and steel producing States; let them unite the He-towns of the West and the She-towns of the East; have them bring together the families of the members of the building trades of Chicago who have been driven to the poor house, to shame, and to death by the building trade capitalists in Chicago within the past year. When Mr. Davidson and his fellow members of the work-together club perform these miracles they will then unite the employer and the employee on a basis of unity of interests.

There are some more beauty spots in this preamble but the above excerpts will give a key to the whole document. Having perpetrated this beautiful preamble and misled it by the thousand at the heads of hungry building trades employees who would so materially benefit their conditions if they had a "unity of interests" with their employers, the "Work Together Club" proceeded to "work" everything in sight by inviting the employers to a meeting that was to be held on December 7, 1900. To the employers they said: (we quote from their card of invitation)

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P

INT'L CIGARMAKERS

THEIR ORGANIZED SCABBERY IN EACH OTHER'S HAIR.

J. Mahlon Barnes & Companions of the New Brigade of Organized Scabbery Known as "Borers. From Within," Fulminate the Below Document Against Their Colleagues, the Old Guard of Organized Scabs—A Document Worth Preserving.

"Facts on the New York strike, as established in the discussion in Bohemian Hall, New York, last Sunday, with the participation of members of Union 100, Philadelphia."

"1. The continuance of the strike after the third month was absolutely unjustified."

"2. The lockout immediately placed the strikers at a serious economic disadvantage. Of this the Executive Committee of the Joint Advisory Board was well aware."

"3. The hope for success in the economic battle rests wholly upon being able to prevent the capitalists from acquiring the merchandise which secures to them their profit."

"4. If the acquiring of the merchandise can not be made impossible to the capitalist in a sufficient degree, then the strike is lost. People, who know that an enormous quantity of the respective merchandise is being turned out, also know that the strike is lost."

"5. It was regularly reported that 6,000 people were on strike; 4,000 would have been correct; and at no time did more than 3,000 obtain strike support in any one week."

"6. The strike was not lost for lack of strike funds. Outlying Local Unions, to the number of 281, contributed an aggregate of \$53,920.44, while the aggregate contributions of the District of New York ran up to \$52,613.25, and the international assessment raised about \$50,000, including the outlays of the General Fund for beneficial members, and exclusive of the contribution of the A. F. of L. Altogether, there were \$154,033.93 disbursed, and, when the strike was ended, there still remained \$23,000 in the strike treasury. Union No. 100 contributed, besides the international assessment of \$1, altogether \$2,887.70. Only the two completely organized cities of Boston and St. Louis contributed more."

"7. The President and the Secretary said in a circular: 'On account of lack of funds during the first seven months we could not take hold actively.' From the first to the fifth week, April 21, they had every week from \$3,000 to \$6,000 more than all their expenses amounted to; from the sixth to the thirteenth week, June 16 inclusive, they had a surplus of from \$8,000 to \$13,000. This covers the first three months."

"8. On May 14, during the ninth week of the New York strike, 271 girls in Harbinger & Thomas' factory quit work, while 535 stayed in. For this strike and the suits therewith connected the Unions of Philadelphia expended during the first four weeks \$4,250. The New York Executive Committee refused obstinately to render assistance, although it had every week a surplus of from \$9,000 to \$13,000, and at the same time agents from New York in Philadelphia presented the situation falsely to both sides."

"9. On May 15 a conference was held in New York by the International President Perkins, A. Strasser and members of the Executive Committee of the J. A. B. On May 16 A. Maronchek said in Philadelphia that the conference had realized that the crisis was at hand, and they had resolved to allow the strikers to work upon fine work in the Annex Shops of the bosses' combination. This declaration is signed by R. Modest."

"10. A Strasser declared that at first there were less than 5,000 persons in the strike and lockout, and that, at the same time, the bosses' combine had from the start at least 3,000 employed elsewhere. He admitted that, up to the eighth week, May 12, the combine had employed at least 4,000, and he held the situation to be so grave that he did not even wish to communicate the fact to the Advisory Board."

"11. We now know that, on May 12, the situation was about this: In several factories—old and newly opened ones—the combine had in Poughkeepsie, Kingston, Newburg, Lancaster, Bohemiaville, New Brunswick, Harrisburg, Passaic, Elizabeth, Philadelphia, Camden, Kearsy shop in New York and other places at least 5,000 scabs at work, while, on the other hand, there were at the same time less than 3,000 strikers in New York on the pay-list; and we know that the conference knew on May 15 that the strike was lost. The members in general had no suspicion of this; and the New York members, who paid weekly a \$1 assessment, were not allowed to know it either. Even from the laymen and the working members of the Advisory Board this fact was withheld. And we now all know what were the sad consequences of that."

"12. We now ask: Was it sensible to allow such a strike to run five months longer?"

"13. The strike was lost; it, nevertheless, was continued by the members of the conference, notwithstanding they knew that it was lost. They had reasons for doing so:

"First—Moral cowardice. The members would have taken them to be bad leaders had they admitted defeat."

"Second—Funds were flowing in in generous sums."

"Third—If the struggle was continued as long as money was coming in, an opportunity might perhaps present itself to shift the blame of the defeat upon the shoulders of others."

"there was in it"—in view, the strike was continued."

"14. About \$120,000 has been wrongfully taken from the members of the International Union; worst of all were the members in New York forced to suffer. Each of these paid \$26 in local assessments. We call this an infamous and criminal conduct, and prove it documentarily."

"15. But these revelations are no evidence against the correctness of the principle of Trade Unionism, or that the Union should be given up, or that the organization of our craft can be destroyed by the bosses or by the temporary lukewarmness of the workmen. Capitalist conditions demand the existence of the Union and its constant growth, despite defeats whatever their cause. The C. M. I. U. of A. is to-day numerically stronger than ever."

"16. It is the fault of the members if, after they have made these experiences, they ever again allow such a fiasco. The deadly pain for lesson in this unequal economic struggle is this: The working class must march its hosts against the capitalist class, in the political struggle as well. No let-up for Capitalism or its defenders."

"CHARLES DREES,
"M. C. KRECK,
"H. C. PARKER,
"P. S. MONTIS,
"J. MAHLON BARNES."
"Philadelphia, Feb. 7, 1901."

SOUTHERN CAPITAL

Recent Phases of Its Rapid Development.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 14.—During the past week a party of Cincinnati capitalists and business men made a flying visit to a number of industrial centers in the two Carolinas, Georgia, Alabama and Tennessee. They have been greeted hospitably at Knoxville, Charlotte, Charleston, Augusta and other cities, and before their return to Ohio will go to Birmingham, Mobile, Atlanta, and Chattanooga. Members of the party who have not before had an opportunity to become acquainted with recent phases of southern development—and the rapid survey from a car window, with brief stops at typical centers, is not the least unattractive way of gaining an excellent impression of the country—have been surprised at the evidences of progress in many lines on every hand. Aside from the agreeable social connections connected with the trip and the strictly practical results in the way of new business connections made, the trip cannot fail to be of great advantage to the south as a revealer of its great possibilities and of the progressive work of southerners for their development. Though confined to half a dozen states, it gave an opportunity to the visitors to gain a general knowledge of what is going on all over the South, in cotton manufacturing, iron making, wood working and many allied industries.

While the greater undertakings are maintaining their gait, with here and there a new furnace of an iron company blown in, additional ore lands or coal deposits brought into working and spindles and looms added to cotton factories, the number of smaller industries is steadily increasing. For example, one might have imagined that High Point, N. C., which has gained past fame as a furniture manufacturing center, had reached the limit of its industrial ability, with one factory for every one hundred and forty of its forty-five hundred population, the majority of factories making furniture or dealing with wood for household purposes. But among the reports of new enterprises during the week to the "Manufacturers' Record" is that of the incorporation of another factory at High Point to make sashes, doors and blinds, and the selection of a site at the same place for a chit factory. At Hickory, in the same state, plans are making for the establishment of a plant to make bobbins, shuttles, spools, and at Burlington a \$50,000 company has been formed to manufacture furniture. A similar company has been organized at Birmingham, Ala., as has also one at Manchester, Tex. At Fayetteville, Tenn., at Gorman and Crossville in the same state state factories will be built, and a company will establish at Douglas, Ga., a variety woodworking factory.

Within a week a party of more than 100 persons from the middle west arrived in the rice-growing section of Louisiana for settlement. That region, together with adjacent territory in Texas, has, within the past two years, become the scene of a flourishing industry—rice growing by irrigation. The progress made in that direction and the promise of further development are described in special correspondence in the "Manufacturers' Record." As acres for rice culture increase with the extension of canals rice mills are rising, the latest project of the kind being the incorporation of the Condonville Rice Mill Company, with a capital stock of \$60,000, for the erection of a mill with a daily capacity of from 1,500 to 1,600 sacks. Other undertakings in different parts of the south announced during the week are ice factories at Elkton, Md.; Jackson, Tenn.; Ruston, La.; canneries at Charlottesville, Va.; Roseville, Ga.; rice mill at Southport, N. C.; brick works at Decatur, Ala.; fertilizer factory at Charleston, S. C.; oil mills at New Boston, Tex., and Dawson, Ga.; tobacco factory at Louisville, Ky.; development of gold mines at Dahlonega, Ga.; the formation of a company at Winston, N. C., to develop water power and to transmit it to manufacturing plants; the working of manganese and iron mines at Stuarts Draft, Va.; and the organizing of more companies to seek for oil in the new Texan fields.

"There was in it"—in view, the strike was continued."

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TARIFFS AND TRUSTS.

REPEAL OF SCHEDULES CANNOT DIS-SOLVE DOMESTIC COMBINATIONS.

Free-Trade England and Trusts—Their Large Capitalization and International Character—Successful Foreign Competition of American Industries Abroad

During the past week, it was proposed that the Dingley tariff schedules on steel products be repealed. Such action, it was alleged, would bring forth competition to hear on the billion dollar steel combine and cause its dissolution.

The bill embodying this proposition has since been withdrawn, showing that it was merely introduced for effect; and not with the serious intention of making it law.

Though the bill has been withdrawn and there is no likelihood of its enactment, it is worthy of notice, as the idea underlying the bill—the idea that the repeal of tariff schedules will destroy trusts—has many exponents and believers among the working class.

According to this idea, it would be no more than logical to expect that a country without a tariff would also be a country without a trust. How fallacious this idea is may be gathered from the perusal of a list of trusts at present existing in Free Trade England.

In England there are not only trusts conducting a large domestic business; but there are also trusts which, like the Standard Oil Company of this country, are incorporated and transact business in foreign countries; that are, in other words, international in scope and character.

In order that this fact may be fully grasped, we herewith present a list of English trusts, giving the first places to those of an international nature.

The International Thread Trust (J. P. Contes Thread Company and allied thread companies), capital \$60,000,000.

The Portland Cement Trust, formed with a capital of \$4,000,000.

The Bleachers Trust, an amalgamation of fifty-three firms, capital \$41,000,000.

The Worsteds Spinners, representing 128 firms, capital \$90,000,000.

The Bradford Dyes Association, capital \$22,500,000.

The National Telephone Company, capital \$35,000,000.

The Horax Mcopol, capital \$16,000,000.

The Flax Machinery monopoly, capital \$6,000,000.

The United Collieries, formed in 1873, capital not given.

The Calico Printers Combine, originally sixty firms, capital \$10,500,000.

The Fine Cotton Spinners Combine, originally sixty firms, capital \$30,000,000.

So they go. Despite these great concentrations of capital, England, because of American and German competition, especially American competition, is compelled to consider more methods of strengthening and financing its great enterprises; and it has with this object in view been giving considerable study to American trusts; so that in course of time, it is likely that we shall see English trusts patterned still more after those of this country.

Aside from the fact that even in free trade England there are trusts, and that, consequently, there is no relief from trusts to be found in tariff repeals, there is another phase of the question whose consideration will show that the time for making tariff repeals effectual in this country has come and gone.

Protection, or the prohibitive tariff, as is well known, is simply a hot-house method of developing capitalism. In the words of Karl Marx "Discourse on Free Trade": "Protection is 'an artificial means of manufacturing manufacturers, of expropriating independent laborers, of capitalizing the natural means of production and subsistence, and of forcibly abbreviating the transition from the medieval to the modern mode of production.'"

In this country capitalist industries are no longer "infant" ones. They have passed rapidly from the stage in which they were manufactured by protection to a stage in which they are well concentrated, and very successful in the competition in the world's markets. In their swift development they have expropriated the individual laborer, and capitalized the means of production and subsistence, in the hands of the capitalist class, so effectively, as to make them more truly than the industries of other nations, "the modern mode of production."

That this is so, is easily proven by the conquest of foreign markets so effectively accomplished by the industries of this country.

The industries of this country have surpassed in competition the industries of Great Britain, Germany and Russia. They have done this within the geographical boundaries of these countries, in their colonies, and in other countries, where Great Britain, Germany and Russia have heretofore predominated commercially. They have, despite the thousands upon thousands of miles to be traversed by their agents and products, been, within recent years, uniformly successful in this competition.

From this it surely follows that it would be a still easier matter for the capitalist industries of America to meet foreign competition at home than it is for them to meet it some 15,000 miles away; in China, for instance.

Of what value then are tariff repeals? How can trusts be destroyed by such measures?

The fact is, as already shown, that both free-trade and protection are antiquated. The one would be futile if en-

acted, the other has already outlived its usefulness.

The question now before the workers is the question of ownership, not the destruction of the trust.

Free trade and protection, alike, are of no avail to the worker. Even were they not antiquated, they are merely questions affecting importers and manufacturers: the wages of the workers ever sinking under both, amid the class struggle the wages system engenders.

To turn back industrial evolution, to go back to the conditions of past generations is impossible, so we must go forward.

WE, THE WORKING CLASS, MUST OWN THE TRUST. We must own it in accordance with the principles of Socialism, we must own it in accordance with the tactics of Socialism.

All workmen should therefore, array themselves with the members of their own class, in the ranks of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance and the Socialist Labor Party.

SOUTHERN LABOR.

It Will Soon Be an Important Factor in the Cotton Industry.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Feb. 14.—Owners of Southern cotton mills now claim the time is rapidly approaching when they will have no advantage over their northern competitors in the matter of labor employed, its supply, price or ability.

The scale of wages in the Southern mills is much less than what is paid in New England, but the cheaper style of living, it is asserted, more than compensates the worker for the difference. That this is not so has been proved by the numerous articles which have appeared in the DAILY PEOPLE pertaining to Southern cotton mills.

Unionism is making considerable headway in the Southern cotton mills, but so far lacks cohesiveness and comprehensive organization. Nearly every employe of a mill is a member of a union, but in each mill many labor organizations are represented. In brief, the labor question is just beginning to present itself in tangible form for Southern mill owners to reflect upon. They are dealing with it effectively so far, but are still coxing the situation along, so to speak.

The wage earner, generally from the rural districts where unionism is unknown, is absorbing the pure and simple ideas, acquiring a sense of power in negative strength and otherwise becoming a counterpart of his brother in arms in the great industrial centers of the North. The result of an increasing cost of production, greater competition and a less flexible and docile labor supply is having the effect of compelling the manufacturers to look into the problem, and it will not be very long before they recruit a labor fakir brigade to hold the workers in check.

It is to be hoped that ere they accomplish their purpose, the light of class consciousness cast by the S. T. & L. A. will reveal to the workers the true path which they must follow in order to achieve their emancipation.

During 1900 the number of spindles increased in the United States by about 1,500,000. Of this increase only 107,000 new spindles are credited to all the states outside the south. In brief, the great growth of the cotton manufacturing business in the United States in 1900 was practically all due to the progress made by the Southern states. There will not be such an increase in 1901, nor will the increase, as it does appear, show such proportionate gain by the South over the North. There will be as many new spindles in the South this year, and several large mills are being built in New England whose spindles will figure in the growth of the industry in the North in 1901.

The cotton crop of the current year will bring to the farmers of the South over \$500,000,000, and still not one-third of the available cotton-land is under cultivation.

The agricultural class, which has more or less representation in the legislation of the South, is working hand and glove with the Southern capitalists in preventing all legislation affecting labor. The principal measures thus far introduced have been those placing an age limit on child labor. The average limit being twelve years.

Improved machinery has so widened the field for cotton goods that the recent consumption of cotton is believed by many experts to be but a small part of what will be demanded by the people of the world within a few years, and the farming class sees a great prosperity ahead for it. Their dreams will soon be knocked into a cocked hat, as capital is entering the field of cotton production, and with improved machinery and better facilities will soon knock out the small farmer. Fifty years ago the factories of the world used two millions five hundred thousand bales of cotton. Last year they used nearly eighteen millions of bales thus increasing the consumption in fifty years over seven hundred per cent. The cotton fields of the south furnish seventy per cent of the lint cotton used by the manufacturers of the world.

In 1880 there were 180 cotton factories in the south; in 1890, 264, and in 1900, 633. The percentage of increase of spindles and looms largely exceeded that of the number of factories. The number of factories increased in the last year 113, an amount almost equal to the number existing in 1880, and 135 factories are now in process of construction. The number of spindles have doubled in the last five years. This development is rapidly drawing the population of the rural districts into the milling towns. The mill owners fear that soon all the available labor in sight will have been absorbed.

To overcome this difficulty the capitalist press of the North is being used to boom the South by giving flowery accounts of the conditions that await the worker who will migrate here. As the DAILY PEOPLE has time and time again shown labor conditions are worse here, if anything than they are in the North.

PROGRESSIVE PITTSBURG.

1,500 "PEOPLE HEAR SOCIALIST DOCTRINES EXPLAINED."

Comrade DeLeon Addresses Three Meetings There—Shows Why "Pure and Simpledism" Must Fall and the Hope for the Workers in the S. T. & L. A.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 14.—The three meetings held under the auspices of Section Allegheny County of the Socialist Labor Party, at which Daniel De Leon, of New York spoke, were grand successes in every way. The attendance averaged 500 at the three meetings. Instead of the meetings being an extra load on the Section our load was lightened as the Section cleared at last \$75.00.

The fakirs and Kangaroos, after indulging in a lot of bluffs about what they would do to De Leon, were conspicuous by their absence, and those that did muster up sufficient courage to attend were as meek as lambs; not one word did they utter. They know what it means to run up against the buzz-saw.

The three speeches delivered by comrade De Leon made a good impression. The most intelligent workers of Allegheny County were present, and they showed their approval by their enthusiastic applause. Friday night Mr. De Leon spoke on the South Side, Pittsburg, at Old Fellows Hall. This is the stronghold of the fakirs in this county.

The subject was "Old and New Trade Unionism." De Leon showed that the workers who belong to the Pure and Simple Trade Unions could not better their condition, for the organizations were in the control of corrupt men. The speaker said these Labor Leaders (?) might have been honest at one time, but building a house on one corner, as the Pure and Simple Unions are built, it was natural that this house should topple over. Instead of the Labor Leaders (?) building up a house on a solid foundation, the "Labor Lieutenants of Capital," seeing the house crumble every time they had a conflict with the capitalists, started to blame the workers, and gave up hope in the working class. The fakirs proceeded to make deals with the capitalists and the result is that the "Labor Lieutenants" are corrupt to the core. The only hope for the working class is for them to cut loose from the Pure and Simple Trade Unions and join the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance.

The speaker further showed how the ignorant Labor Fakirs agree that Labor is a commodity. Being a commodity, it, like all other commodities, is regulated by supply and demand, like muslin, chairs, "Egyptian Onions" or "Burmada Potatoes." Would it not look queer to see a yard of muslin get up on its hind legs and say, "I don't want to be sold for ten cents?" Yet that is what the commodity Labor does. It kicks against the boss; it wants to regulate the price at which it is bought. Labor organized on the principle of the class-struggle objects to being a commodity. It rises to the dignity of a man. As long as workers are rocked to the tune of the Labor Fakirs, just so long will they slumber. The speaker showed that the commodity Labor was at the same disadvantage as is the commodity bananas. Bananas are perishable and the owner must sell them or they will rot in a little while. Labor MUST be employed or the owner of the Labor power (the wage slave) will starve to death.

The speaker closed with a very eloquent appeal to workmen to organize into the only bona fide Trade Union, the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, so that we can parry the blows of our Capitalist antagonist. We are the weakest in the economic field, but let us stand up like men and demand our rights, we can't lose, for we are the strongest on election day, and when the workers, through the Socialist Labor Party, get control of the government, we, the working class, will own the wealth that our Labor has created, and then the Socialist Republic will be a fact, and justice, love and peace will prevail.

At the Carnegie Music Hall in Allegheny the subject was "Socialist vs. Capitalist Politics."

Mr. De Leon showed up the conduct of the Capitalists' lackeys in the Congress of the United States, he quoted laws that were passed in the house and senate at this session, showing clearly that all the laws enacted in the Congress are enacted by the Capitalists in the interest of the Capitalist class. Neither Democrats nor Republicans will enact laws that will benefit the workers. Sometimes to please the fakirs a law will be passed that tends to slightly loosen the chains of wage-slavery, but then a corrupt capitalist judge will declare that law unconstitutional.

The Socialist Labor Party is the only Party in America to-day that represents the working class. It demands that all its members be clean determined men, who can and will lift our class out of the mire of poverty and ignorance.

The speaker further showed that the Socialist Democratic Party is nothing more than a spurious "Socialist (?) Party," and if a fake Socialist Party is not sufficient to hoodwink the workers the Capitalists would see to it that other counterfeit Socialist (?) Parties would be established.

The audience that greeted Mr. De Leon Sunday at the Bijou Theatre was something marvelous, and members of the working class, both men and women, were there, from all parts of the State, the following towns being notably represented: East Liverpool, Ohio, and from Pennsylvania, McKeesport, Altoona, Homestead, Wilmerding, Sharon, Du Bois, Walker Mills, Buena Vista, Blytheville, Greencreek, Moon Run, Jeannette, Woodville, Bannington, East Pittsburg, Turtle Creek and Emsen.

Mr. De Leon started by saying that if there was any one topic more import-

ant to dwell upon than another, it was the "Class Struggle." From the early dawn of known history there was a ruling and a ruled class.

In all struggles of the producers to better their condition Utopians appeared whose hearts ruled their minds, instead of the mind ruling the heart.

The speaker then quoted from Aristotle. Aristotle said that slavery would always exist, for the reason that if all the people were laboring all the time in freedom (practically) it would consume so much time with the methods of production then in use, that there would be no time for leisure and advancement.

This from the mouth of Aristotle two thousand years ago was a very wise statement; but to-day when the bulk of the wealth is produced by machinery, four hours a day working one hundred days in the year would be all that would be required to produce all the necessities and luxuries of life.

At the close of the meeting followed the answering of questions. Quite a few were asked on paper, mainly single tax questions and the speaker answered all to the satisfaction of the large audience.

A man took exception from the way Comrade De Leon quoted from the Bible, and said we should have Christ at the head of the Party. The speaker answered by showing up the quacks that styled themselves "Christian Socialists." He took the Rev. W. D. P., etc., Bliss, D. D., as a horrible example, and showed what these "Christian Socialists" really were.

One lone Kang question was sent up on paper in the interest of "Unity." It was: "To-day, when a man goes to vote he finds two Socialist tickets on the ballot; for which should he vote, the S. L. P. or S. D. P.?"

The answer was: "If a man goes to vote and does not know the difference between the S. L. P. and the other parties, we don't want him to vote for the S. L. P. A man should know what he is voting for when he votes the ticket of the Socialist Labor Party."

Among the bunch of single tax questions this was the most intelligent. "Suppose two men want to live on the same spot of land under Socialism, and in the same house, what would the Socialist government do?"

Answer—"The Socialist Republic is not a lunatic asylum. If two such lunatics were to turn up, guess 'coffee and pistols' will have to settle it between them."

Another single tax question was: "Suppose the Single Tax were in operation, and the workers were getting \$0 a day, what effect would it have on Social agitation?"

The answer was: "Supposing a movement, calling itself the 'Green Cheese Movement' were started, which proposed a scheme by which a man could hoist himself by the hair and suspend himself from a horn in the moon, what effect would it have on the man's eyesight?"

The audience appreciated fully this elucidation of the folly of such a question.

Taken all in all the meetings were grand successes. The impression made upon the minds of the listeners will not be erased. We, in the near future, hope to have another series of lectures delivered by Lucien Sanial. The movement here is gaining strength every day and it will not be long before the sledge hammer blows struck by the Socialist Labor Party in this country will make the capitalist class of the nation tremble in their boots.

PRESS COMMITTEE.

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This book should not be purchased unless the purchaser contemplates STUDYING it. Socialism is a science, and Marx is its leading scientist. A science must be studied to be understood; and this part of "Capital" is not intended for casual reading, but for study.

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Will be Celebrated
March 18.

The Paris Commune is a landmark as being the first administration manned by the Working Class. Consequently the Socialist should be familiar with the history of the Commune—

ITS BIRTH, ITS GROWTH, ITS DEATH.

There are three reliable books dealing with the Commune. The first and best is

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Lissagaray was a soldier in the ranks of the Commune, and his history of that struggle with the capitalist class is complete, accurate, and thrillingly interesting. This book is the quarry out of which all other writers on the Commune have gleaned their information.

Cloth. 500 pages. Price, \$1.

NOTICE.—Until now we have had an arrangement with the publisher of this book whereby we obtained it in quantities at a reduced price, and were thus enabled to retail it at 70 cents a volume. That arrangement has expired, the publisher declines to renew it, and consequently the retail price of Lissagaray's History of the Commune has been fixed at \$1. Literary agents will please take notice.

BELFORT BAX'S SHORT HISTORY OF THE PARIS COMMUNE

is a compact little book of 132 pages, giving in an interesting style a running account of the Commune from its inception to the murderous orgies of the capitalist troops the last week in May. The chapter headings will give a fair idea of the scope of the book:

Introduction—Prologue—The 18th

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Published by the Socialist Labor Party,
at 24 and 6 New Reade St.,
New York.
P.O. Box 1576, Telephone 129 Franklin.
EVERY SATURDAY.
TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS.
Invariably in advance

Single Copy..... 02
Six months..... 25
One year..... \$0.50

Bundle rates: Less than 100 copies, 1 cent a copy; 100 to 500 copies, 1/2 cent a copy; 500 or more, 1/4 cent a copy.

As far as possible, rejected communications will be returned if so desired and stamps are enclosed.

Entered as second class matter at the New York Post Office, June 27, 1900.

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888..... 2,068
In 1892..... 21,157
In 1896..... 84,564
In 1900..... 34,191



If you know how to persist, you come at last to those days which are, so to speak, the days of morality and intelligence, when worthy thoughts triumph naturally, almost without effort. EALZAC.

RIGHT FOR ONCE!

It is not a common thing for a capitalist to be right. When, however, besides being a capitalist, he is a politician, the feat of making a correct statement, especially on the political outlook, is still rarer. This rarity was achieved last Tuesday night by the Hon. Marcus A. Hanna.

On that night, Republican notabilities to the number of five hundred sat down at a banquet in the Waldorf Astoria. Mr. Hanna was one of the speakers; he uttered much nonsense; but in the midst of the torrent of rubbish that dropped from his lips, there was one pearl. He foretold that the great issue which was approaching was the issue between Republicanism and "dangerous Socialism."

Mr. Hanna is right for once; and he is more than right; he reveals a remarkable degree of mental acumen, and frankness without in uttering what his mental menaces perceive.

The specimen "Capitalist Vulgarism" knows of but one "Socialism": to him Blatherskittism is Socialism; Single Tax vapors are Socialism; Free Coinage is Socialism; Mrs. Nation is a Socialist; Cheap Gas is Socialism; and Socialism is the blows in the air given by the Blind Samson of Fakir-Labor, when it smashes a new labor-saving machine as a means to stop the decline of wages, or administers paragonic to scabs as a means to bring the capitalist to terms. The Hanna specimen of capitalist knows better. Not only does he know better than to consider tomfoolery Socialism, but he is able to discriminate between genuine and counterfeit Socialism. He knows that the counterfeit article is not "dangerous"; he knows that the counterfeit article is a safety valve that gives him and his class a chance; he knows that danger threatens his system of exploitation, of piracy and rapine only from the quarter of the genuine article. In short, he knows that the drift of the situation is eventually the eventual pitched battle between the Republican party and the Socialist Labor Party.

The term "dangerous Socialism," which implies the existence of another kind of a "harmless Socialism," used by Mr. Hanna marks the gentleman a clear-headed politico-capitalist; and his recognition of the fact that he and his inevitably have to measure themselves with the former, is a frank admission, for which he deserves credit, that all the influence and all the boodle he invested during the late Presidential campaign to set upon its feet and advertise the counterfeit and harmless article in the hope of killing off the Socialist Labor Party, in this State in particular, was just so much influence and boodle thrown away.

The Hon. Marcus A. Hanna was right, absolutely right for once.

"BORING FROM WITHIN" SELF EXHIBITED.

Elsewhere in this issue will be found a document of singular value, to help understand the essential identity there is between the Organized Scabbery that runs the "pure and simple" unions, and the "boring from within" squad.

The document refers to the situation in the late ill-starred great strike of the cigarmakers in this city. Upon the perverse, ignorant and corrupt nature of the officers of the International Cigarmakers' Union, who gave birth to, engineered, and all along exploited the strike, the document throws but little real light additional to the light thrown by the DAILY PEOPLE upon those gentlemen during and, more recently, after the strike. The instructiveness of the document lies in the source, from which it emanates.

Since the middle of the spring, and all through the summer, the DAILY PEOPLE call attention to the fact that

the strike was a gigantic crime being perpetrated upon the rank and file of the cigarmakers in this city, and also upon the cigarmakers outside of the city and other labor organizations. We showed that the strike was hopelessly lost; that it was continued merely as a source of revenue for and by the carrion crows of Fakirs who had strike jobs, and who were living in clover (while the strikers' places were put in jeopardy), upon the moneys extorted from the union and other workers under the false pretence that "the strike was prospering."

While, true to the duty of a bona fide labor paper, the DAILY PEOPLE was, untiringly, daily making these exposures, it encountered no more malevolent opposition than that which proceeded from, where? From the very source that now issues the document corroborative in detail of all that the DAILY PEOPLE had announced,—from the "Borers from Within." With the obscene "New Yorker Volkszeitung" as their mouth-piece, this element repeated every swindle pretence that the Fakirs in charge were setting afloat; they whooped up the strike as a "certain success"; they encouraged the sending of "strike" moneys; they out-Heroded Herod in their rildery, vituperation and baldpate against the DAILY PEOPLE. They outdid the Fakirs.

The first question that arises is, Were the "Borers from Within" themselves duped by the Fakirs? The answer is found in the document: Enphatically, "No, they knew all about it!"

The next question that therefore arises is, What moves the "Borers from Within" to now come out with the truth? Can it be that they have got a new heart? Is it a case of confession and repentance? "No!" And this is the instructive point.

The "Borers from Within" are as corrupt and infamous as the regular Fakirs; both see in the Union only a source of revenue at the expense of the rank and file. The only difference between the two is a difference in favor of the "Regulars." The regular Fakir makes no bones of his capitalist political affiliations, the "Borer from Within" seeks to exploit both the rank and file and the Socialist Movement, with whose feathers he seeks to deck himself. The "Regular" has the Union job; the "Borer from Within" hankers after them. Thus it happens that, every time when the issue is the bona fide Labor Movement, i. e., the Socialist Labor Party and the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, both "Regulars" and "Borers" are as united as Democratic and Republican capitalists are found to be when the issue is the working class. Thus it happened that when the DAILY PEOPLE and the spokesmen of the S. L. P. and S. T. & L. A. rang the signal of alarm at the crime that the "Regulars" were perpetrating, the "Borers" joined the "Regulars" and outdid them in the vain endeavor to drown the voice of sense; while now when the issue is the job of President of the International Union, and the "Borers" have their own candidate, the malodorous Barnes, running against Perkins, the candidate of the "Regulars," the two fall out just as Democratic outs fall out with Republican ins, or vice versa. The reason for the "revelations" now made by Mr. Barnes, is the fact of his being a candidate for a job. An accomplice through silence in the crime of the strike, he now turns against his pals.

"Boring from Within" spells heaping infamy upon infamy.

Smash them both, both "Regulars" and "Irregulars!"

"CHEAPNESS" VIA CAPITALIST MUNICIPALIZATION.

Of Glasgow plans, State railways, "Socialist" office holders in "bourgeois" or capitalist Governments, and all such "first steps in Socialism," the class-conscious wage workers now know enough to instantly gauge and classify their advocates. He knows that under capitalism any industry monopolized by the government must be conducted on capitalist "principles," for the benefit of the capitalist class. He knows that the so-called "socialist" who "participates" in a capitalist government becomes necessarily an agent of the capitalist class and therefore a traitor to Socialism. Lastly he knows that the true Socialist who may be "elected" to an office of any sort by his fellow men of the working class, is not sent there to participate in capitalist government, but to oppose it with all his might and in all possible ways, whether in so doing he succeeds or not in forcing his opponents to make concessions and to devise palliatives. He knows all that and much more. Here is, however, another brick of facts and figures which may prove handy to the militant in his daily fight against all manner of bunco-steers, the counterfeit Socialists especially.

In France, the manufacture of matches is a government monopoly, employing 676 men and 1,444 women in seven factories, with a capital of 6,248,000 francs (or, in round figures, about \$1,240,000).

The average wages of the men are fifty-three centimes per hour, or one dollar and six cents per day of ten hours;

those of the women are thirty-five centimes per hour, or seventy cents a day. The net profits in 1898, on sales amounting to 30,000,000 francs (\$6,000,000), were 21,602,000 francs (\$5,320,000), or 430 PER CENT ON THE CAPITAL EMPLOYED.

Again, in France, the manufacture of tobacco is a government monopoly, whose products must be resealed at a stated price, by persons officially appointed as tobaccoists. There are employed in the twenty factories 1,445 men and 13,674 women, with a total capital of 129,072,000 francs (or, in round figures, \$25,814,000).

The average wages of the men are fifty centimes (ten cents), per hour, or one dollar a day of ten hours; those of the women are 32 centimes an hour, or sixty-four cents a day.

The net profits, in 1898, on sales amounting to 404,692,000 francs (\$80,120,000), were 325,597,000 francs (\$65,120,000), OR 252 PER CENT ON THE CAPITAL EMPLOYED.

Taken together, these two industries, employing 17,240 persons of both sexes with an aggregate capital of about \$27,000,000, yielded to the French capitalist government a net profit during the year, of \$86,722,000 OR 320 PER CENT ON THE CAPITAL EMPLOYED.—and profits spell "beggings from the Working Class!"

Yet, when the delegates of these workers called upon the so-called "Socialist Minister," Millerand, who, "in order to save the capitalist republic" had accepted the portfolio of Commerce in the Waldeck-Rousseau-Gallifet Cabinet, he replied that "the necessities of the budget did not warrant him in acceding to their demand for an increase of wages!"

BEHIND THE TIMES.

In the Connecticut Legislature a bill is now pending to introduce the whipping-post. It has been observed that the barometer of a country's civilization is its criminal code. The more barbarous a country, the more barbarous its punishments. Corporal punishment is of the nature of barbarism. Originally it took in the rack, the thumb-screw, etc. By degrees corporal punishment has been abolished. The only leading remnant of it is the death penalty, which, however, is sought to be freed from pain as much as possible. The whipping-post is also a vestige of the days of barbarism. In our country only Delaware has been identified with the whipping-post. New comes Connecticut. The bare fact would seem enough of a comment on the law of motion, obedient to which the ruling class of the Nutmeg State is sliding down. But there is much more in the appearance of this bill in Connecticut than a mere record of sliding back from civilization to barbarism. The bill patentizes the fact that the Connecticut capitalist class is behind the times as a capitalist class in the advantages to be derived from the workingmen whom it throws into trampdom by its private ownership of labor-displacing machinery.

The bill is really directed against "rascals," against the tramp. Naughty boys, rude husbands, obstreperous men,—all of these are also listed for the whipping-post; but they are all blind; the fellow that the capitalists, who back the bill, are after, is the workingman, who tramps the State for a job, instead of submitting without further ado to the starvation wages that he may get in the place that he has left. In other words, the purpose of the bill is to check even that semblance of "freedom" that the workingman is said to enjoy in being "free" to drop the job that does not suit him. The workingman caught tramping is to be whipped. The whipping-post, accordingly, is intended to whip the workingman back into the shop that he was impudent enough, un-American enough, inflammatory enough, riotous enough, disorderly enough to turn his back on;—a shocking confession of being behind the times by the Connecticut capitalists.

It is to be behind the times not to know that the tramping army of the unemployed is recruited mainly, not out of men with a job, and who left it in search of a better, but out of men who are thrown out of their jobs by the privately owned labor-saving machines of the capitalist class. Consequently, it is to be shockingly behind the times to imagine that any amount of whipping can re-instate the displaced workingmen. As far as this feature of the proposed bill is concerned and its purposes, it is comically Malapropish.

But the bill has still another and more marked feature that betrays the backwardness of the Connecticut capitalist mind. In other States, where the capitalist mind is abreast of the mischief it breeds, the source of the tramp is understood. As the tramp springs from the capitalist displacement of labor, no attempt at the impossible is made to re-instate him; instead of that well planned and ruthlessly executed schemes are resorted to in order to exploit him. Thus it is that in Pennsylvania, New York, and many another industrial State, the tramp is as greedily looked for as partridges by hunters, and is hunted accordingly. The tramp is caught, fre-

quently ensnared, and is sentenced to work for the petty Magistrates who have little cockroach factories, and whose salaries are small.

The tramp receives no pay; he must "work out" his sentence; in jail he gets but the poorest board at the expense of the county. In this way the upper capitalist class—the labor-displacing and tramp-producing capitalist class—exploits the tramp; the salaries of these Magistrates need not be "living salaries," they may be very small, even nominal, sometimes they are paid none at all. Like waiters, who, in some hotels are expected to make their wages out of "tips," these Magistrates are expected to make their "salaries" out of the wages which they are saved the necessity of paying to their hands,—and thus the upper capitalist saves taxes.

The Connecticut capitalists are decidedly behind the times.

GRAPE NO. 1. (FAKIR ECONOMICS.)

We have before this, during the week, commented upon that wonderful document, issued by the New Brigade of Organized Scabbery, otherwise known as the "Borers from Within," in the International Cigarmakers Union against the Old Brigade, a fulmination by the "Irregulars" against the "Regulars." We then simply took a bird's-eye view of the performance, pointing out in general the identity of the two sets of scamps, together with their scamp papers, in the Labor Movement, as exemplified by the document itself, in that both were simply after the jobs at the expense of the rank and file.

The document, however, is a regular bunch of grapes. We propose here to start the culling of grapes from the bunch, one by one. Each grape will serve the double purpose of elucidating the bona fide Labor Organization, and, by contrast, to pillory pure and simple together with its carrion crow leaders, the Labor Fakirs,—the "Irregular" and along with the "Regular."

The third paragraph of the document sets out:

"The hope for success in the economic struggle rests WHOLLY upon being able to prevent the capitalists from acquiring the merchandise which secures to them their profit."

This is substantially the language of the Old Brigade of Organized Scabbery. Directly and by indirection, the passage asserts the false and denies the sound principles of Unionism.

It is false to imply that the strike and boycott, unaided by the class-conscious cannonade of an uncompromising class-conscious political party of Labor, can bring on success; it is false to imply that such a cannonade can possibly be effected through a form of organization, such as the International Cigarmakers' Union, which denies the class-struggle, which denies the fact that wages and politics are inseparably connected, which brands as a "scab" the member who would lower wages in the shop and yet glorifies with offices and otherwise the member who scuttles wages by supporting political principles of the capitalist class; finally, it is false to say that there is any possibility of success worth mentioning via the economic struggle—the strike and boycott—exclusively.

"Not so," says the brigade of the Organized Scabbery. To hold such language would be to cut the ground from under themselves. It is the gold brick they deal in to hold out pure and simple economic organization as self-sufficient, and to hold out merely economic measures of offence and defence as possible and effective. The paragraph quoted above is a chip of the Organized Scabbery block, it is an echo of the sometimes ignorant, other times corrupt Labor Fakir. Success in the economic struggle does not, to-day, any longer depend WHOLLY upon manoeuvres on the economic field alone, or of economic character only.

To-day, success in the economic struggle of the Working Class depends ENTIRELY upon the soundness of its organization. If the Trade Union is sound, success is certain; if unsound, failure is inevitable. As a tub is not sound, however hale its hoops and staves may be, if it is bottomless, so a Trade Union is a bottomless tub if it is not planted on the principle that, how the members vote is of as much importance as how they work. The Solidarity of Labor means the moving as one man at the hustings, as well as in the shop; and such unity of action is impossible except exclusively along class-conscious lines.

Such an organization can have success, but its success comes partly from the circumstance that it affords no justification for the capitalist to imagine that it can be sold out; it has no standing-room for any officer whom the keen scent of the capitalist can suspect of being a fit subject for bribery; in short, its structure leaves no air for moral and intellectual lepers, such as the "Regulars" or "Irregulars" to breathe in.

No wonder that the "Borers from Within" hold at all critical moments language that is as false and as misleading as that of their elder brothers, the "Regulars."

The capitalists who grabbed the oil lands in Texas are up against a snag of their own creation. It has been known for years that there were valuable wells there, and companies secured possession of them. At about the same time a law was passed that any State lands on which oil should be discovered should still be owned by the State. The cause of that law was that some men who had secured State grants wished for a while to restrict the producing area. When they were ready they would take into their possession all the other lands. They acted too quickly, and some of the largest producers themselves came under that law. There will be a big fight in the Texas courts, but it is improbable that the well-owners will be defeated, as some of them come very close to being the courts.

Political and Economic.

Down in Wilmington, Del., these persons who believe themselves to be single taxers bring a suit with regular irregularity a small paper called "Justice." Its chief work is to print large lists of the advances that the Single Tax movement is making. It finds some indication of the single tax idea in everything that comes along. It found it in the Democratic Party, and now it finds it in the words of poor, pained, old Lyman Abbott. Seeing that, since the day when Single Tax and Rand mired stock-holding Thos. A. Shearman declared against the Boers in favor of England's armed bandits, on the ground that "England was introducing the Single Tax in South Africa," the Single Tax has made no progress except as a mental disease in the case of its advocates, the cautious man hesitates to accept the conclusions of "Justice" as reliable. If it can show a Single Taxer who has not died, intellectually, years ago, one may listen to what it thinks it has to say.

The "Utica Advocate" occasionally becomes "radical" by mouthing a few phrases on the subject of public ownership. It has no conception of what such a thing means, but it has heard people talk about it, so not to be behind the times it tries to talk about it too. It "favors public ownership." It knows that it would be a good thing; but it consistently opposes all attempts to obtain it. It does so because it has backing that does not believe in public ownership, and their support is just as good as that of the persons who believe in it. Therefore, it advocates and opposes, so that all may be pleased, and it may profit by their pleasure. By doing so it shows that it knows just as much about public ownership as it does about trades unionism.

The Populists were ever strange creatures, and they have grown stranger as they decreased in numbers. Everything untoward, trite, and freakish that the former large body possessed has been concentrated in the small handful of men left. The "Representative," edited by E. A. Twitchell, makes a strong plea for no less a thing than "Socialist unity." What the editor will do with him when he gets it is a mystery, as he still claims to be a Populist. It may be that this is one method of fighting against Socialism. It may also be that Mr. Twitchell is looking for a place in which to dump his superior economic knowledge. "United" Socialism would be just the place, but he will have to hustle if he wishes to find it while it is still united.

The "Brauer-Zeitung" has a front page in such English as its editors are able to muster. Sometimes there is a meaning to it, but that is only when an accident occurs. Be it known that the "Brauer-Zeitung" has economies, but they are usually as badly twisted as the language in which they are dressed. It took up the much abused subject of the Initiative and Referendum, and it started to do it with the following deep-chested observation: "Not only in trade union circles, but still more on the stage of political economy a discussion has ensued lately, pro and con, literally and yet more verbally, in relation with the significance and practicality of law-making by initiative and referendum, and the lessons taught by the practical use of them." That is the message that the writer would bring. He solves his problem by giving you another to find out what he said. One would imagine that the "international celebrity," known to fame as Yawkop Franz, was still the editor of the "Brauer Zeitung." But he is not. It seems that that devoted paper has an inexhaustible supply of Yawkops. As fast as one of them rolls off its editorial chair—either through being too heavy with the fumes of too much scab beer, or by being kicked out—another, fully his match, stands ready to be set up.

How thoroughly thrashed the "Citizen and Country," official organ of the Organized Scabbery of Canada, feels itself by the S. L. P. of this country, by the Socialist Labor Party of Canada, and by the organ of both, the DAILY and the WEEKLY PEOPLE, and how deep the wounds are that we have inflicted upon its carcass, may be gathered from the following agonizing cry, which it is a positive pleasure to reproduce from its columns:

"The Socialist Labor Party is the misleading name chosen by Anarchists. It is used for a two-fold purpose—to blind the people as to its evil intentions and throw discredit on Christian Socialism. This is the party to which Woodley, the candidate who polled 221 votes in the late Mayoralty election, belonged. I say the party is misnamed. It does not favor labor. It opposes labor. It does not favor Socialism. It opposes Socialism. The issue of February 2 of the WEEKLY PEOPLE contains an exceedingly untruthful review of the private and official life of Victoria of England, though her body had not yet been laid in the tomb. It is replete with villainy, not one sentence of which I would attempt to reproduce here. These people—Labor Socialists they call themselves—fairly revel in filthiness. Let them stew in their own nastiness. Post-office department prohibits circulation of indecent literature in Canada. So it should. Will it not prevent the circulation in our country of that indecent print the New York WEEKLY PEOPLE?"

PORTO RICO BECOMES ACCLIMATED TO US.

Little Porto Rico, which men judged to be of no account excepting as an item on the credit side of some Company's ledger, smuggled into the bed of this great nation, and during the winter season, in most unseemly fashion, it planted its cold feet in the small of our back. We had judged it at a thing to be transferred from one to another: a trifle that would be quoted on the Stock Exchange: a mere bauble that a rich man might give to his daughter for a wedding gift. But it held itself otherwise. It seemed to consider itself as one of the family. It entered into the family larder, and attempted to remove the jam-pot from the highest shelf where it had been placed for the benefit of those whose strong individuality qualified them to live wholly at the family's expense.

Silence reigned supreme in the Senate Chamber, and it was unbroken save by the distant echo of Chauncey Depew, as with characteristic thoroughness, he went to the bottom of another case. The last case had touched with roseate fingers the Senator's magnificent proboscis sun-burst. His companions slumbered on in the discharge of their onerous duties; and in the ante-room their secretaries were busy interviewing Manifest Destiny as to where she would point at next. Maps littered the tables, and there were lists of the weaker nations that needed to be restrained in their attempts to insult us.

The Senators slumbered on. In the innocence and goodness of their hearts they were all unconscious of danger, as they had placed guards at all the exits from the National Treasury. Suddenly, and as unexpectedly as a word of sense from a Senator, there came from ungrateful Porto Rico the most unkindest cut of all. After all we had promised, after all we had agreed to do, after all we had left undone, it makes demands of us! It attempts to hold us to our promises! After we had agreed to place it on an equal footing with ourselves, it deliberately takes that footing, and demands that we open the purse that they had helped to fill. It was no less than a request that the River and Harbor bill be amended by a clause granting a good round sum to "improve" the harbor of San Juan.

The Senate woke up. There was a foe in its midst, and the foe had just as large a map as those who made their way in the world through their unaided efforts in being assisted to help themselves. Porto Rico, the island that they had warmed in their bosom, jauntily steps forward and waits some one.

In the memory of the oldest inhabitants of the Senate, such a thing has never occurred before. Men had waded in from Vermont, and demanded harbor appropriations for Long Rock Swimming Pool; men had come from the Dakotas to ask that a sea-wall be built around the Howling Dog Ranch; delegates from Mississippi had asked for appropriations to guard against snow-slides in the bayous; frequently money had been given to plant shade trees on the alkali plains of the West—but that our new possession should take advantage of us, that it should manifest either grace or astuteness, that it should reach out its hands to take hundreds of thousands of dollars out of the mouths of our own profession, all starving millionaires, was unheard of. The Senate wept. It could not weep as it had made a mistake in its calculations. Where it had figured on a crowd of people which did not know enough to carry a government appropriation to its mouth, it found a people which could not only convey it, but which could also hustle around for one to convey.

Mr. Teller arose, and his frosty silver accents rung true as a lead half-dollar. He talked for hours without saying anything, and then he sat down amid tremendous signs of relief. Others followed him in the great work of sitting down, especially on Porto Rico. But he also they misinterpreted because Porto Rico sat down in return, and under it was another demand for our hard-earned money. It increased its request, and wished for harbor appropriations, with all the skill of a politician of long standing. It put in its bills just like the community that had cast the deciding votes in a tight contest.

If such a state of affairs was allowed to continue, how long would it be before Porto Rico would send for a warship to prevent the encroachments of some country that was trying to prevent it from stealing the wealth of that country? Porto Rico has a mission to perform. It can supply lucrative positions to sons, nephews, brothers and cousins. It can be the primitive accumulation of a disinterested development company. It can even supply themes for pot-roast oratory. But that it should presume to ask for anything in return is monstrous! A harbor appropriation! Money to deepen its channel, when there are towns which have no channels and want them deepened! Money to improve its shore front, when the Senator from Utah had hard work to make the post-office at Pig End a first class office, because there are four letters a month delivered there. The Senate caught its breath, and experienced a feeling of doubt.

Some of the men looked thoughtful. Where could a committee of investigation come in on such a deal? Where was there a job in it for favored contractors? Who was going to pay for that appropriation? Others saw in it the hands of the discontented classes who are always trying to impoverish wealth. They saw that a scheme was on foot to loot the treasury of their beloved country, before they could get at it. They considered, and then as one man and a third they arose and said that Porto Rico was unfitted for self-government. It was too well able to take charge of its own affairs, for that.



Uncle Sam and Brother Jonathan

BROTHER JONATHAN—As things look to me, rather than running down we are on the highway to unthinkable happiness. Just think of it, how cheap things are getting!

UNCLE SAM—You are right or wrong, according as you mean the right or wrong thing by what you say. You are right if you mean that this general cheapness will urge on the dash that must precede the leap forward to happiness; but you are wrong if you mean that cheapness is in itself a good thing.

B. J. (taking four 25-cent pieces out of his pocket)—How unpractical you Socialists are! Here I have four quarters. When things were dear I needed all four to buy me a hat; now I can get a hat for only two of them; I am two quarters richer. If hats become still cheaper I get me a hat for only one quarter, and then I am in three quarters. This goes right straight along; prices go down and I keep more and more money for myself. Isn't that prancing at the double quick towards prosperity?

U. S.—Your mathematics of political economy are all in a "jip." (Taking the four quarters out of B. J.'s hands and spreading them in his left hand.) I have here four quarters; hats are dear; they cost \$1; I buy me one (throws the quarters back into his right hand); have I any left?

B. J.—No; I said so.

U. S.—(Takes four out of the four quarters into his left hand.) I have four quarters; hats are cheaper; they cost 75 cents; I buy me one (throws the three quarters back into his right hand); have I any left?

B. J.—No.

U. S.—I'm no better off than when hats cost \$1.

B. J.—Yes; but—

U. S.—Start up! (Puts one out of the four quarters into his left hand.) I have one quarter; hats are cheaper yet, cost only 25 cents; I buy me one (throws the quarter back into his right hand); have I any left?

B. J.—No.

U. S.—I am no better off than when hats cost \$1 or 75 cents.

B. J.—Yes, but—

U. S.—Start up, I say. (Spreads all the four quarters again in his left hand.) I have four quarters; hats are dearer yet, they cost \$1; I buy me one (throws the quarters into his right hand); have I any left?

B. J.—Why, no.

U. S.—Puts two quarters in his left hand—I have two quarters; hats are cheaper; they cost only 50 cents; I would like to buy one; can I buy with 50 cents a cheaper hat that costs 75 cents?

B. J.—No, but—

U. S.—No "buts." The moral of the story is here for Whig and Tory: For the wage-earner, and you are a wage earner, to judge of his chances of prosperity, it is not enough for him to consider the decline in the price of things he needs, he must also consider step by step the wages he receives to buy things with. Cheap goods and cheap wages leave you with your nose to the grindstone; cheap goods and cheaper wages grind your nose worse. And thereby hangs the important law of wages.

B. J.—The "Law of Wages" I have heard that mentioned; what is it?

U. S.—In the capitalist system labor is a merchandise, just like hats. The price of hats depends upon the supply thereof and the demand therefor. If the supply of hats is larger than the demand, the price will go down. So with labor. The larger the supply and the lower the demand, the lower also is the price of labor, or the wages of the worker. Under the capitalist system, the relative demand for labor steadily goes down. Machinery displaces the workers, and the concentration of capitalist concerns browns wages—men out of work. Nor is this all. Middle class men, unable to compete with larger capitalists drop into the class of the proletariat and by so much increase the supply of those who seek work above the demand. Consequently, the wages of the working class steadily go down. That's the same as saying that the money they receive, and with which they must make their purchases, is steadily less. In view of this, it matters not how cheap goods become. The workers cannot profit thereby, because their wages keep pace and even outrun other goods in cheapness. Goods are becoming cheaper and cheaper because machinery produces them more plentifully; but hand in hand with that, labor becomes still cheaper and cheaper.

B. J. looks petrified.

U. S.—The great cheapening of goods, so far from denoting that the workers "are prancing at the double-quick towards prosperity," denotes that we are galloping at the double-quick towards the social crash. Get under!

To the Members and Friends of the S. L. P.

Members and friends of the Socialist Labor Party throughout the country are requested to send presents to be used at the Bazaar and Fair arranged by the Women's Auxiliary, at the Entertainment and Ball on Sunday, March 17th, for the benefit of the DAILY PEOPLE. Send all presents to the secretary of the Women's Auxiliary, Miss Kate Pryor, 24 New Reade street, New York City. The Committee further calls upon the comrades and sympathizers to solicit advertisements at the rate of \$1 an inch single column for the special festival number of the DAILY PEOPLE to be issued on March 17. Send all such advertisements to the DAILY PEOPLE office, 24 New Reade street, New York. ENTERTAINMENT COMMITTEE. A. Orange, Secretary.

OFFICIAL.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
Henry Kahn, Secretary, 246 New Reade Street, New York.
SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA.
F. J. Harbo, Secretary, 119 Dundas Street, Market Square, London, Ontario.
NEW YORK LAB. & NEWS COMPANY.
226 New Reade Street. (The Party's literary agency.)

National Executive Committee.

Regular meeting was held on Friday, February 15th at the DAILY PEOPLE building. Present, Elmer Forbes and Rudolph Katz. Excused.

August Gilman in the chair.
Reports: 1st week ending February 9th, \$81.25. 2nd week ending, \$97.50. Elmer Forbes elected as Treasurer.
Semi-annual report of the Workers' Publishing Association received and placed on file.

Financial report from the Labor News Company received, placed on file, and a sub-committee of Henry Kahn and Julius Hammer elected to confer with Julius Hammer, manager.

Reports of agitation work received from H. Polin and W. S. Dalton.

Section San Francisco, Cal., sends semi-annual report; reports election of officers and intense activity in agitation and spreading of party press and Socialist literature.

Section Providence reports that funds are being raised to keep an organizer in the field.
Section Seattle, Wash., reports the unanimous expulsion of E. T. Kingsley and Charles J. Knights, and the election of G. E. T. Allen, as organizer. Also sends semi-annual report.

Sections report the receipt and prompt return of communications from "Butcher, National Secretary, etc."

JULIUS HAMMER.
Recording Secretary.

Rhode Island.

The committee in charge of the vaudeville concert of the Rhode Island State Committee has decided to call the attention of all the comrades to the fact that the concert will positively take place on Thursday evening, February 21, in Music Hall, Providence. The date originally set, February 12, had been left to two different parties, through a mistake on the part of the janitor, and as the other parties had applied claim, and a written contract with which to clinch their claim, we were of necessity obliged to make the best of it, and postpone the event. The committee have worked hard to prepare a program that would be enjoyable to all who attend, and the following array of talent speaks for itself:

Miss A. Pauline Baxter, reader, leading lady for the late Frank Mayo.
Miss Sauter, violinist; Robert J. Casey, baritone soloist; Richard Palmer, tenor soloist; Walter Natt, "The Georgia Ragtime in Paradise," Carcetto, grotesque neophyte and dancer; Walter Natt, in songs up-to-date; John B. Mull, "Just a Little Love," Bert Clare, character songs; Walter Kahn, comedian; Wally Phillips, "Weary Willie from Woonsocket," Carl and Clara, vocalists; Professor Ernest Worrell, musical director.
We have gone to considerable expense in engaging a large hall in the center of the city in order to make it convenient for comrades outside of Providence and it is hoped that the out-of-town comrades will rally in goodly numbers on this occasion, and once more prove their loyalty to the party.

There is no doubt whatever that the affair will be a success from an artistic standpoint, but it will require the combined efforts of all the comrades to make it a financial success. The mere attendance will not suffice; each one must dispose of as many tickets as possible, and endeavor to fill the hall. The price, twenty-five cents to all parts of the hall, is reasonable enough, and the program is one that should commend itself to all classes of amusement lovers. Let us try to make this affair a rousing success, so that it may become an annual feature of the party work in Rhode Island.

R. E. HUNT.

For R. I. State Com.

Peekskill Nominations.

On Thursday, Feb. 14, Section Peekskill held a municipal convention and nominated the following ticket:

For President of the village, Alden W. Richards.

For Trustee, District 1, Gilbert McAvoy.

For Trustee, District 2, McClelland Miller.

For Trustee, District 3, Oscar B. Lent.

For Assessor, Alexander L. Lent.

For Water Commissioners, Chas. Zedot, John Lent.

As an address to the voters, the resolutions adopted by Section Cleveland, O., were copied and ordered printed in the village papers.

Cigarmakers' Excelesior Alliance, L. A.

249, S. T. & L. A.

LONDON, ONT., Feb. 16.-L. A. 249. Cigarmakers' Excelesior Alliance, elected the following officers for the ensuing term: Cor. Sec., H. Wheatcroft; Fin. Sec., O. Hasselgrove; Treas., G. Bryce; Sergeant-at-Arms, R. G. Carroll; Auditing Committee—J. Costello, R. Carroll, J. Meredith; Grievance Committee—H. Maule, G. Bryce.

Cigarmakers' Excelesior Alliance, L. A. 249, S. T. & L. A. meets on the 21 and 28th Friday of every month at S. L. P. Hall, No. 226½ Dundas Street.

H. WHEATCROFT, Secy.

PITTSBURG PA. ATTENTION!

Schedule of Agitation Meetings Arranged by the Section.

The agitation committee has arranged for this series of lectures to be delivered at our headquarters, 331 Smithfield Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sunday, February 24.-S. Schulberg, Subject: "The Working Class."

Sunday, March 3.-Valentine Remmel, Subject: "The Class Struggle."

Sunday, March 10.-James McConnell, Subject: "The Socialist Republic."

Sunday, March 17.-John R. Kooft.

Pittsburgh, Pa., Feb. 10.

Subject: "Socialism from Utopia to Science."
Sunday, March 24.-D. E. Gilchrist, Subject: "The Pure and Simple Trades Union."
Sunday, March 31.-Wm. J. Eberle, Subject: "The Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance."
Sunday, April 7.-Geo. A. Brown, Subject: "Methods and Tactics."
Sunday, April 14.-H. A. Goff Sr., Subject: "The Corruption of the Capitalist Parties."
Sunday, April 21.-John F. Taylor, Subject: "The Socialist Labor Party."
JAS. MCCONNELL,
JOHN F. TAYLOR,
S. SCHULBERG,
Agitation Committee.

Call for Detroit Convention.

The Socialist Labor Party of Detroit, Mich., will hold a mass convention of Party members in Mennemoer's Hall, 273 Gratiot Avenue, on Monday, Feb. 25, at 8 p. m.

The convention is for the purpose of nominating one candidate for Judge of Supreme Court, and two Regents for the University.

Every comrade should attend.

M. MEYER, Secy.
State Central Committee, S.L.P., Detroit, Mich. Feb. 18.

Section Hamilton, Ohio.

Section Hamilton has elected officers as follows:

Organizer—A. Steiger.

Financial Secretary—Ben Hilbert.

Recording Secretary—L. Herzog.

Treasurer—Frank Ferber.

Literary agent—J. H. Northolt.

Auditing Committee—J. Rooke, J. Steiger, P. Ferber.

Chicago, Ill.

Section Chicago, S. L. P., has organized a class for the purpose of studying the science of Socialism as laid down by Karl Marx in his "Capital."

The class meets every second, fourth and fifth Monday evening at 3125 Westworth Avenue. All comrades and sympathizers are cordially invited to join, and as there are no dues or cost to its members, we urge all to enroll themselves as members.

Baltimore, Md.

Section Baltimore, S. L. P., will hold its next meeting February 17 at 8 p. m., instead of in the morning. Meetings will be held hereafter every two weeks at the Labor Lyceum, 1011, 1013 East Baltimore Street. Readers of the Daily and Weekly PEOPLE are invited.

ROBERT W. STEVENS,
Organizer.

Peoria, Ill.

Convention for township nominations will be held February 23rd, 8 p. m. Convention for city nominations will be held March 2nd, 8 p. m. Comrades be present in force. For Section Peoria, CARL KOECHLIN, Secy.

Philadelphians Attention.

You will have no more trouble in getting the DAILY PEOPLE; it will be served at your house, EVERY DAY WITH THE REGULARITY OF CLOCK-WORK, and no matter where you live; just drop a postal card with your name and address to the undersigned.

J. KATZ,
Care of Headquarters, S. L. P., 1301 Germantown Avenue.

S. L. P. & S. T. & L. A. Secretaries Take Notice.

Secretaries of S. L. P. Sections and of local and district alliances connected with the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, are requested to interest such matters of industrial importance, such as reports of strikes, lockouts, etc., to the DAILY PEOPLE.

Reports of meetings should be sent in at the earliest possible moment and reports of other matters at stated intervals.

Organizers Take Notice.

Tickets for the DAILY PEOPLE Festival, to be held on March 17, at the Grand Central Palace, are now in the hands of the undersigned, and the Organizers of the Assembly Districts should at once secure a supply for their respective organizations.

L. ABELSON, Organizer,
246 New Reade St. Manhattan.

Resolutions of Sympathy.

WHEREAS, In the death of Daniel P. Mulane, his family lost a dutiful husband and a loving father, and this local an earnest worker, a good comrade and a charter member, be it

RESOLVED, By the members of Local Alliance 330, S. T. & L. A., in regular session assembled, that we express our sincere sympathy to the family of Daniel P. Mulane in their great affliction and we mourn with them in the loss they have sustained in their dear bereavement; and be it further

RESOLVED, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the DAILY PEOPLE for publication, a copy to the family of Mulane, and a copy spread over the minutes of this meeting of Salem Mixed Alliance, Local 330, S. T. & L. A., February 16, 1901.

S. C. Cook the Motion.

I wish to second the proposition of R. H. B. with regard to increasing the circulation of the WEEKLY PEOPLE. This is the best season to secure subscribers, for the reason that the agitation work conducted will have time to bear fruit by the next election. If every reader will make an effort at once, we can easily double the circulation of the WEEKLY PEOPLE. Those who for any reason find it impossible to get new readers, could do their part by paying for a subscription to be sent to some intelligent workman in their locality.

Begin the work today and let us see what the concerted action of the WEEKLY PEOPLE readers can accomplish.

J. W. B.

Pittsburgh, Pa., Feb. 10.

NEWS FROM THE FIELD OF CAPITAL.

In the Field of Capital, during the past week, the most striking manifestations of its activity were shown in the power and ramifications of the Standard Oil Company, the consolidations of railroads, and the concentration going on in other industrial directions.

The National Bank statement during the past week showed deposits in New York City of one thousand and eleven millions of dollars in round figures. Of this amount \$17 millions, or almost one third, is deposited in the seven national banks controlled by the Standard Oil Company. It is calculated that it will require at least \$250,000,000 to put, or to provide the capital necessary to insure the success of the new steel combine, in which John Rockefeller is deeply interested. In other words, then, the deposits of the National Bank are so great that they alone could provide the capital necessary to the success of the greatest combine ever financed. But the Standard Oil Company magnates evidently desire to improve upon this state of affairs; they must like want all the deposits as they want all the business. In New York City, the Colonial Bank will open a new branch in a few weeks. This will be the fourth branch this bank has opened since its association with the Hanover National Bank, which is controlled by Standard Oil magnates.

On Thursday last the New York Glue Company with a capital of \$1,000,000 was incorporated by Standard Oil magnates. On the preceding day it was announced that J. J. Hill was after the control of the Crows Nest (Canada) Coal Company, which has a charter to construct a railway south from the coal fields to the International boundaries. It was stated that Mr. Hill was acting in conjunction with the Standard Oil Company, in an endeavor to secure control of the Canadian coal fields. Then came the news that J. Pierpont Morgan, already acting for the new steel combine, in which Mr. Rockefeller figures so prominently—was after independent steel and iron plants at Fronton, Ohio and Ashville, Ky. Finally came the news of the clash between the Guggenheim interests, and the Standard Oil Company interests for the control of the silver or smelting trust. The power and ramifications of this company, sustain the Socialist contention that following the creation of a trust in one line, there will come a trust of trusts in many lines of industry.

After the Standard Oil Co., the railroad consolidations merit our attention. Reliable authorities state that the increase in the number of railroad consolidations, since the beginning of the year is astounding. These consolidations embrace small railroads and large systems alike. This the DAILY PEOPLE will show in a future article. Their effect upon the labor question may be gathered from a resume of the displacement that they will effect, that is contained in the Field of Labor.

During the week the Goulds acquired the New Orleans and Northwestern system, which will be made a part of the Iron Mountain system. They also acquired the St. Louis and San Francisco, which will be merged in the Southwest system. The Baltimore & Lehigh Railroad and the York Southern combined, and formed the Maryland and Pennsylvania, with \$7,000,000 capital. The New York Central absorbed the Delaware and Hudson. The Southern Railway will absorb the Memphis and Charleston Railroad. So may the Chicago and Eastern and the St. Louis and Western merge. The Harriman Syndicate is after the Chicago Great Western, and is likely to get it. The Governor of Pennsylvania has signed a bill permitting the Pennsylvania road to increase its capital; so some absorptions by that company may be looked for. So great is the consolidations of railroads now that the Indiana Senate has passed the Jones Railroad Bill, permitting railroads to consolidate, even though they are parallel lines.

Concentrations in other industries were shown by the creation of a Grindstone Trust at Cleveland, Ohio. This combine has a capital of \$500,000 and includes the quarries of Lake Huron towns, having a capacity of 1,000,000 grindstones annually. Then came successively a collar and cuff trust, including all but five manufacturers at Troy, N. Y., capital \$200,000; a tile combine at Providence, R. I., including three companies, and \$300,000 capital. A drug store trust, including retail drug stores in Chicago, and incorporated as the Dorrshire Chemical Co. This is organized in opposition to the National Pharmaceutical Association, composed mostly of retailers who want to regulate jobbers and manufacturers. A copper trust, composed of the coopers of Ohio, and known as the State Cooperative Association; capital not given. A merger of the Brooklyn and the Weeds Copper Companies, of Brooklyn, also took place.

The Tin Can Trust bought out the Louisville Can Co. and will increase its output for Southern trade. The Leather Manufacturing Co. of Lestershire, N. Y., one of the largest boot and shoe manufacturers, bought out the Weed Tannery of Binghamton, N. Y. In order to be independent of the Leather Trust. This company intends to build a factory at Union, nine miles below Binghamton, with a capacity of 200,000 pairs of shoes daily. The Leather Trust, on the other hand, is going to build a large factory in Chinatown for the manufacture of patent leather enamel goods, thus getting a tighter grip on the shoemakers in general.

Rumors have been revived once more that the leading straw boards and box concerns at Chicago will consolidate with the American Strawboard Co., better known as "the Strawboard Trust." Whether they do or not, next week will witness, as great and most possibly, greater consolidations. Not a day passes without them. They are the unfailing outgrowth of capitalism, and the beginning of Socialism.

NEWS FROM THE FIELD OF LABOR.

In the Field of Labor during the week the fact of greatest significance that occurred was the reported displacement of labor on the consolidated railroad lines of this country. According to reports, the number of men who will be rendered idle, bids fair to exceed the number of drummers rendered idle by the concentration of industry some four years ago, when it was found that these gentlemen were of less importance to industry, especially trusted industry, than they had deemed themselves to be, and when a large number of them suddenly found themselves without employment.

On the railroads it is estimated that from 20,000 to 75,000 men, many of whom occupy very high and important positions, as well as "the mere" wage slave, will have to go. The railroads are constantly undergoing closer consolidation, and in the course of time even the highest number of displaced men recorded above is likely to be exceeded.

This saving of labor by consolidation is in keeping with the many instances of the same, clouded in this wisdom. It has demonstrated the Socialist contention that with increased concentration, industry can be conducted with less labor and friction, and with more profit to the community—when the community see fit to own and concentrate industry—than when industry is conducted by numerous, isolated and small concerns.

The railroads will henceforth be able to do a greater volume of business at a comparatively less labor cost.

Next to these consolidations, shut-downs, owing to overproduction and the necessity of curtailment, are most significant. This necessity of curtailing production is heard with increased frequency nowadays, and is almost everywhere spread industrial trouble in the not very distant future.

In Porto Rico, the cigar manufacturers have found it necessary to discharge their employees, in order to allow their output to become equal to the demand. The Southern Hosiery Yarn Association has curtailed work on soft yarns, to the extent of fifty per cent. This affects 3,000 employees; while the Southern Cotton Spinners are bled to hold a meeting to consider the question of curtailing production. In other words, to meet overproduction in the other branches of the Southern cotton industry, the result of which will also affect many thousands. In addition to this, discharges and reduced working time are occurring in other industries. The Hartford Machine Screw Co., in the city of that name, discharged a number of experienced toolmakers. The Billinger & Spencer Co., same place, manufacturers of drop forgings, reduced the working time one day and a half a week, owing to slack orders. The longshoremen employed on the Cunard Line dock, Pier 57, North River, had to submit to a reduction of holiday pay, from 35 to 30 cents an hour, owing to the large number of unemployed ready to take their situations at seven cent rates.

Strikes occurred during the week at Holyoke, Mass., where composers, pressmen and feeders went on a three-day strike of 10, in conformity with the schedule of the time of the establishment; at Paterson, N. J., where twenty-five silk weavers struck for the submission of a perfect work to a shop committee, as a check on the time system and favoritism; in this city, where the Wise Frame Makers went on a recognition of their union, better conditions and better wages; one hundred pants makers struck rather than pay twenty-five cents for the electricity necessary to operate their machines. The Dock Builders' Union struck again, after winning a "Middie" victory; their employers having granted all their demands on Thursday, while they did not live up to Friday to see that they did not live up to them, so the men on three out of four jobs were called out once more to win the "Victory" already won. The breaker boys in the Large Cliff Quarry, Wilkes-Barre, Pa., struck against the harsh treatment of the breaker boys, causing the mine to shut down. In Paris, France, the dressmakers have gone on a strike of formidable proportions, for fixed wages, instead of piece work. Strikes were averted in Boston, where the wage scale of Typographical Union 13, taking up men's wages equal to men's was accepted without any general opposition. In Pittsburg, where the surface and underground miners refused to accept of two desired the reinstatement of two alleged chagrined men, a compromise ended the trouble. The only strike won was that of the district messenger boys of the Postal Telegraph Company in Chicago, who had their wages increased from \$2.50 to \$3.00 a week. These wages are only likely to be paid until a new lot of boys is broken in.

The miners lost a strike at the Lanthier Collieries of J. Lanthier & Co., at Hazleton, Pa. Eight hundred and thirty-five men and boys struck against the discharge of two men, whom the firm refused to reinstate. The leaders of the Mine Workers' Union backed down under the dissatisfaction of the men, who wished to return to work, and the strike was ended in defeat.

The strikers at the velvet mill in Mystic, Conn., are still out against the time-system, and appeal for help. The striking silk mill workers of Scranton, Pa., also appeal for financial aid. Their strike began Jan. 24 against overwork and for increased wages of 50 and 75 cents weekly, has now spread to every silk mill in the Lackawanna Valley, Pa. Every one of the mills is idle, and 4,500 strikers are out.

An honest strike of the building trades and structural steel workers is in progress in Pittsburg on April 1. The Iron Central Railroad men, especially the brakemen, are again dissatisfied. On Saturday, Jan. 25, it was announced that the employees of this road had been granted a new wage scale, involving increase of wages and decrease of hours. The brakemen, however, are again clamoring for a reduction of hours and increased holiday pay.

Two large strikes were ended last week, the Chicago Building Trades and the Foundrymen's strike, the first of

one year, the second of eight months. duration. The Chicago strike resulted in the abolition of the Building Trades Council, the sympathetic strike, the regulation of apprentices, the limitation of the amount of a day's work, the use of material or tools, except prison-made, and the freedom of foreman from his trade union regulations—in fact, the abolition of those measures which make pure and simple power and prevent the employers from taking undue advantage of them. All strikes to be settled by arbitration without stoppage of work is the trump card. In the settlement of the Foundrymen's strike, the arbitrary limitation of output is surrendered by the men; the manufacturers to have the right also to introduce moulding machines.

Such advantages are the key to the situation, and mean the final doom of pure and simple trade unionism.

During the course of the week, there was the usual fatality that occur to labor in the performance of those tasks that makes capital strong and arrogant, and that give the lie to the capitalist doctrine that labor needs no rights in production and distribution; and that the risks are only incurred by capital. Capital, not only subjects labor to conditions in which the lives of the laborers are destroyed, but it creates those conditions in which the destruction of life is further enhanced.

In Budapest, Hungary, the conditions there have created large numbers of unemployed, who paraded the streets demanding "Work or Bread." They were fed on the "bread diet," that is, they were shot down by the military authorities.

Taking all in all, the week past was not a good one for labor.

PRACTICING IN THE POOR.

Columbia College Students Lolling Wish to Observe Effects of Cold Weather.

Three young men called at the City Lodging House, at First Avenue and Twenty-third Street, early yesterday morning, and asked to see Superintendent Blair, of the Outdoor Poor Department. They were well dressed, and their prosperous appearance was in such great contrast to that of the usual caller that the man at the door was astonished.

"We are studying types," explained one of the young men. "We are students at Columbia, and have been asked to investigate the effect of the extreme cold on the poorest classes."

"We take up all such things in the department of Sociology," said one of the other students. "Our hope is to bring labor and capital into a closer relation and better understanding."

Superintendent Blair had not yet arrived, but the students were shown through the lodging house. They found plenty of material for study. There were boys and men in the place ranging from seventeen to eighty years of age, of all nationalities apparently, some black and others white.

"We always know when it is cold without going outside," said the man in charge. "With the first cold wind the bodies begin to chase themselves to us. We know the chronic cases and give them little encouragement. But there's a lot of young fellows that comes here to get a little rest and get stranded. We give them a little, but they must not come more than six or seven times. We keep the old ones and they can be sent to the island or home."

"Yes, indeed, and today we have been jammed full. Night before last I thought I could never get the stored away. I've been here ten years, but it was the worst I ever saw. Superintendents Blair is very busy. We hope for warmer weather, but as quick as it comes we will be all right."

The trio of investigators thanked the attendant and went to Bellevue, where they were shown every courtesy. At the United Charities Building they found a long line of applicants.

His Original Accumulation.

A Chicago paper, which has a large country circulation, printed not long ago the following advertisement:

"Wanted—The largest apple in the country. I will pay the sum of \$2 for the largest specimen of any kind which is sent to me before next Monday evening."

The advertisement was signed by an obscure Italian fruit dealer, and the fish caught at the bait like a hungry shark at the legs of a swimmer. In three days he had received enough apples to stock the fruit store which he was starting, and he was obliged to consign much of the fruit to barrels which were piled in the back room.

He was glad enough to pay \$2 for the biggest, and, of course, he sold all of the other specimens. The advertising, too, tended to give him a big trade from the outset, and from the proceeds of his neat little scheme he was able to build up the most profitable fruit store in all the downtown district.—Chicago Chronicle.

Socialistische ARBEITER-ZEITUNG

Owned and Published by the Socialist Labor Party—S.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

SUBSCRIPTION PRICES

One year, \$1.00

Six months, .50

Three months, .25

BUSINESS OFFICE, 229 St. Clair Street, Cleveland, O., where all money transactions and business communications are to be directed.

Contributions for the Editor should be addressed to Socialistische Arbeiter-Zeitung, 229 St. Clair Street, Cleveland, Ohio. Communications may be written in English and will be translated by the Editor.

Comrades, do your best to introduce it among your German friends and acquaintances.

THE DAILY PEOPLE.

The attention of all workmen is called to the *Daily People*. It was established on July 1, 1890, by the Socialist Labor Party. Since then it has been doing valiant battle for the working class and the Socialist Republic.

THE DAILY PEOPLE IS THE ONLY ENGLISH SOCIALIST DAILY PAPER IN THE WORLD.

It is the property of the Socialist Labor Party, and is the organ of the militant working class of America. It is

OWNED BY WORKINGMEN.

EDITED BY WORKINGMEN.

SUPPORTED BY WORKINGMEN.

The mission of the *Daily People* is to educate the working class in the principles of Socialism to that point where they will march to the ballot box as a class, annihilate the capitalist system of production, with its idle capitalist class on the one hand and its starving working class on the other, and proclaim

THE SOCIALIST REPUBLIC.

a republic in which those who wish to live by their own labor shall have abundant opportunity to live, while those who wish to live on the labor of others, as the capitalists and their parasites live today, shall be given the same option the capitalists now give the working class—the option to

GO TO WORK OR STARVE.

Every workman and all other honest citizens should read the *Daily People*. Capitalism is tottering to its grave. The banner of the Social Revolution is already unfurled. The forces of Capitalism and the forces of Socialism are lining up, and when the time comes for the

FINAL TEST OF STRENGTH,

the working class must be educated, organized, and disciplined. Educated, organized, and disciplined, nothing can keep them from victory. The *Daily People* is this educating, organizing, and disciplining force. Every workman and all other honest citizens should read it.

Subscription price—One year, \$3.50; six months, \$2; three months, \$1; one month, 40 cents. Sample copies free.

THE DAILY PEOPLE,

No. 2 to 6 New Reade Street, New York City.

TO VOTERS OF ST. LOUIS.

The S. L. P. Urges Arm and Hammer for All Enemies.

Workmen you will called upon to again use your elective franchise, April 23, 1901.

Have you given the subject that consideration due to the importance of the act?

There are three political parties in the field, each representing the interests of an economic and social class.

The Republican Party, composed of, and representing the powerful economic and social class, Plutocracy, have formulated a set of principles which, if adopted as the policy of government, will be of great material gain to them.

Hence their great efforts to get control of the municipal government.

The Republican Party claims that their policy will add millions to the wealth of the city. They are redundant with promises to further schemes to this end, there can be no reasonable doubt of their keeping their promises.

Into whose pockets do they contemplate these millions to go?

Into the pockets of the workmen? No. Physically, mentally and morally debauched, the large capitalist class can only see, feel or care for the grinding of surplus values from the sweat and blood of the working class.

The Democratic Party composed of, and representing the middle-lower branch of the capitalist class, the owners of small means of production—the small farmer, the small manufacturer, the small business man and trader—have declared in favor of a set of principles, which if adopted, as the policy of government, will, they think, maintain the present capitalist system of exploitation, and at the same time put such a check upon the large capitalists as will enable the middle class to scramble over the backs of the working class up to the economic and